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MAY - JUNE

1962

VOLUME XXII — NUMBER 3



Lobby, Great Valley Laboratories, Wyeth, Inc. Tile Contractor: Italian Marble Mosaic Co.

This dramatic lobby mural is executed in American Olean ceramic mosaic tile with sparkling highlights of glazed Accent* colors. American Olean's design staff can assist you in creating outstanding ceramic murals in keeping with the architect's design concepts. • For distinctive lobbies and corridors—for walls as well as floors—select from the wide range of pure, clear colors in the new Precedent

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From fronting pylons to floating floors...

dramatic Santa Monica Auditorium is a showplace of modern concrete!

Graceful beauty goes hand in hand with practicality in the new concrete Civic Auditorium at Santa Monica, California.

72-foot concrete pylons are combined with an ornamental grille rising from mezzanine floor to roof. The concrete grillwork was pre-cast at the site. And this dramatic facade will *keep* its beauty.

Inside, the concrete floor is flat for sports events—and tilts to "full auditorium" position with 2,750 seating for stage shows and concerts. The sidewalls and loft structure of

the building are cast-in-place concrete. So is the upper level concourse, while the grand stairways leading to it are of precast concrete.

The auditorium is an impressive example of both excellent design and imaginative uses of concrete in new and exciting forms. And because it's *concrete*, upkeep will be outstandingly low... and fire-resistance uniformly high.

Architects & Engineers: Welton Becket, F.A.I.A., and Associates, Los Angeles. General Contractor: C. L. Peck and Millie and Severson, Inc., Los Angeles.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

250 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

FOR STRUCTURES...

MODERN

concrete



Auditorium in Shenendehowa Central School, Elnora, New York—equipped with full-upholstered Bodiform chairs. Architect: Perkins & Will, New York.

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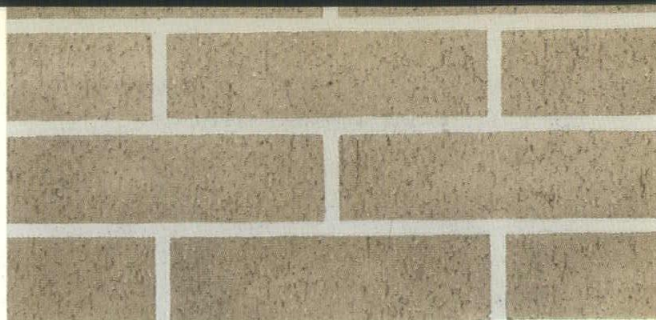
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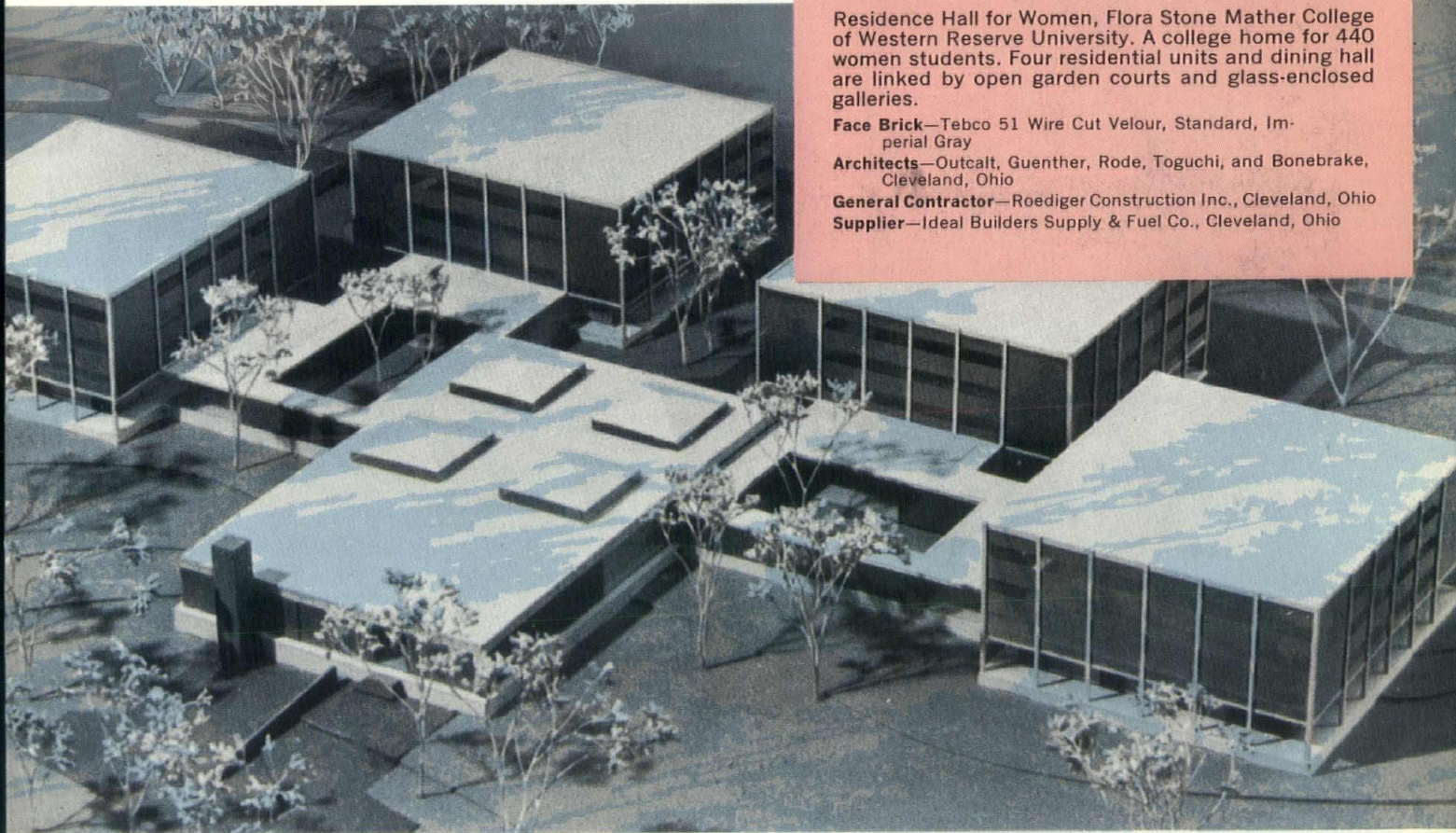
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Perkins & Will, Architects

The Edward Gray Corp., Contractors

This award winning, one-floor-plan school consists of three building units connected by glazed corridors. It provides, in addition to 32 academic classrooms, 14 rooms for special work in fine and industrial arts, laboratory sciences and a library, plus a gymnasium and a cafeteria.

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MAY - JUNE 1962

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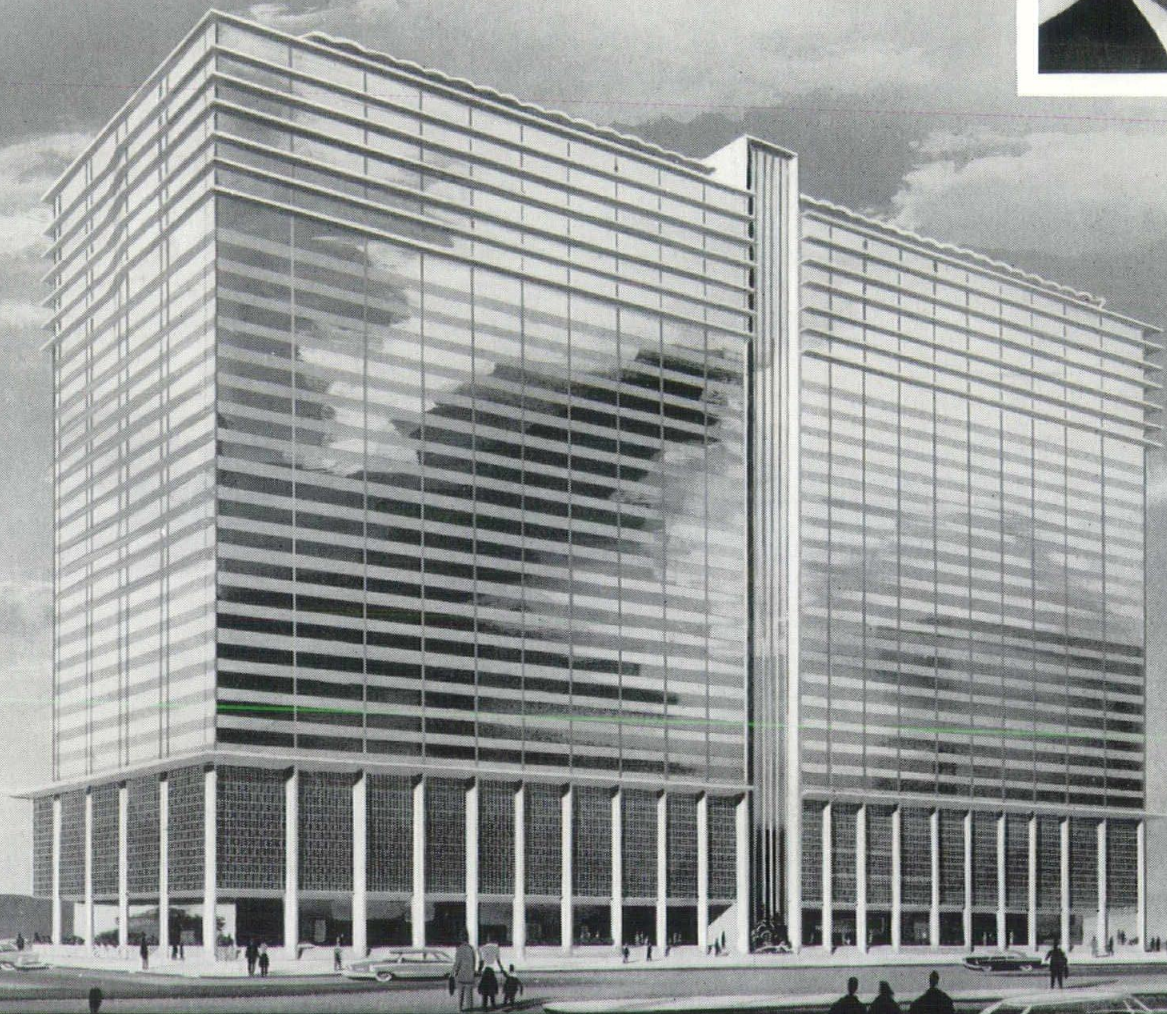
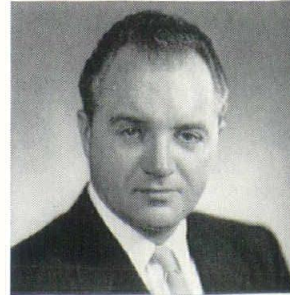
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Rochester, New York

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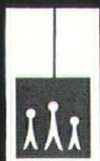
. . . says Mr. Sylvester J. Lowery, President, Penn Towers, Inc.



Penn Towers, Philadelphia, Pa., Samuel J. Oshiver Associates, Architects and Engineers, Gilbane Building Company, General Contractor

Combining the features of a luxurious apartment hotel and modern office building, the new Penn Towers in Philadelphia will have the most advanced system of electronically controlled elevators, keyed to the age of automation. ■ Eight Haughton Operatorless Elevators will transport passengers with uncanny speed and comfort along the glass enclosed vertical highways that bisect the front of this striking new building. ■ An automatic electronic computer will constantly receive and analyze data pertaining to amount and character of traffic, and make adjustments to match traffic needs exactly. ■ Such is the magic of Haughton Elevonics* . . . key to new standards in elevator performance. ■ Incorporate the advantages of Haughton Elevators in your plans. ■ Contact your Haughton sales office (listed in the yellow pages), see Sweet's File 24a/Ha, or write: Haughton Elevator Company, Div. of Toledo Scale Corporation, Toledo 9, Ohio. ■ Passenger and Freight Elevators, Escalators, Dumbwaiters.

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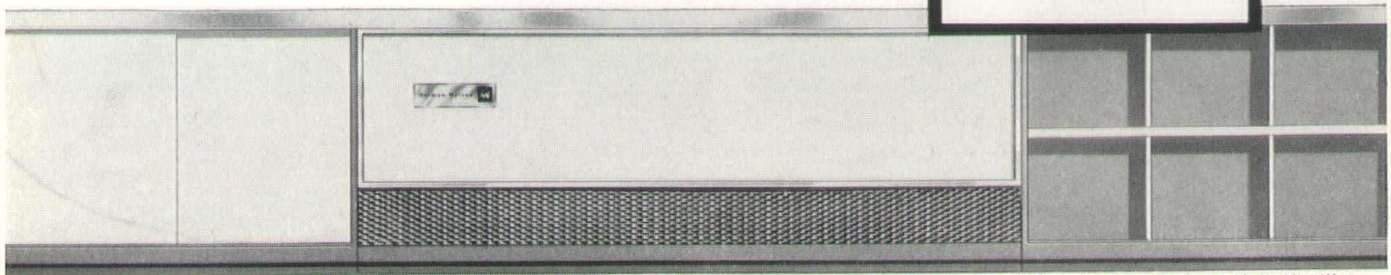


EMBLEM OF
EXCELLENCE
IN VERTICAL
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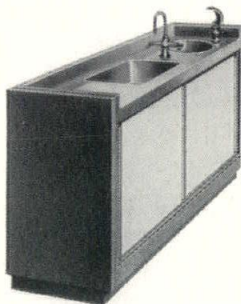
Herman Nelson offers new architectural styling in classroom equipment!

herman nelson
**AWARD-
WINNING
PRODUCT
DESIGN**

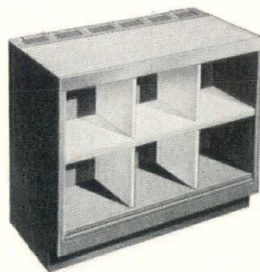


Architecturally-Styled Herman Nelson Unit Ventilator

Functional Herman Nelson Companion Classroom Furniture



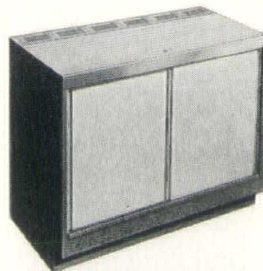
Sink and Bubbler Unit



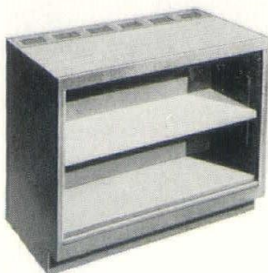
Cubicle Cabinet



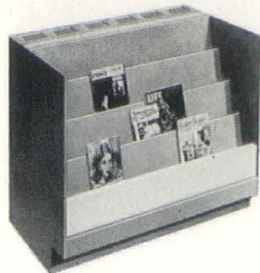
Tote Tray Cabinet (10- or 20-trays)



Sliding Door Cabinet



Open Shelf Cabinet
(adjustable shelf)



Magazine Rack

Early in 1960, school officials, architects and engineers were introduced to the striking *new* Herman Nelson unit ventilators and companion window wall equipment. "New" embraces far more than minor model alterations. For example:



AWARD-WINNING DESIGN — Herman Nelson's smart, simple styling was planned specifically to complement advanced school architecture. This new design has won Product Engineering magazine's Master Design Awards for Achievement in Product Engineering.

SPACE-SAVING FUNCTION—Companion window wall equipment adds new function and life to under-window areas formerly regarded as "dead space." They can also be used separate from unit ventilators along *any* wall. Companion units (except sink and bubbler and magazine rack) are available in mobile models for convenient desk-to-desk delivery of work materials.

APPEALING ACCENT COLORS — Six beautiful accent colors are offered to complement *any* classroom decor. These colors include Flame Red, Topaz Blue, Kentucky Green, Sunset Yellow, Brushed Orange and Neutral Gray.

PLUS YEAR-ROUND AIR CONDITIONING — Her-Nel-Cool III Unit Ventilators can be installed now at a cost in the same range as most "heat only" systems. Year-round air conditioning can be installed now — or at any time in the future for only a fraction of the cost of the lowest cost air conditioning system.

Send now for your personal copy of the new Herman Nelson "Equipment Guide for Schools." Write: Herman Nelson School Air Systems Division, American Air Filter Company, Inc., 215 Central Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky.

Herman Nelson
SCHOOL AIR SYSTEMS DIVISION



American Air Filter Company, Inc.
215 Central Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky

ST. JOHN NEPOMUCENE ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL

BOHEMIA, NEW YORK

Architect.

W. THOMAS SCHAARDT

General Contractor:

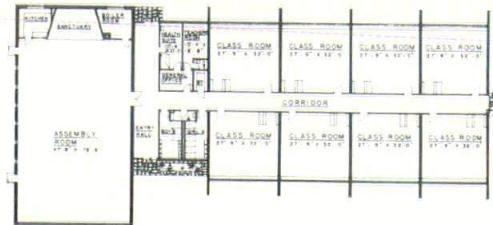
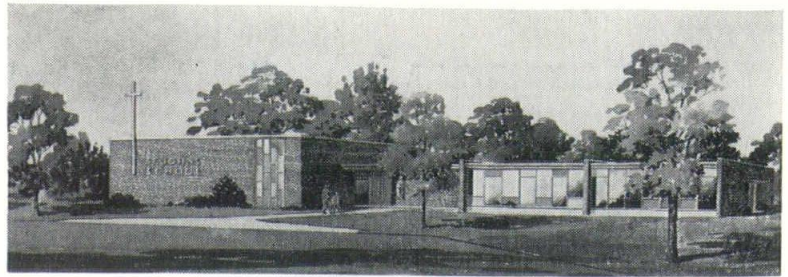
SANCO CONSTRUCTION CORP.

BUILDING: Consists of eight 32' x 32' classrooms, auditorium seating 400, kitchen, heater room, offices, nurses' room and teachers' room.

CONSTRUCTION: Concrete slab on grade; face brick cavity wall exterior construction, with aluminum windows. Some of the face brick forms the interior walls of classrooms.

ROOF: Bar joist construction over steel frame, 2" roof planks, with masonry partitions between classrooms and exterior walls used for bearing.

CORRIDORS: Asphalt tile floor, ceramic tile, 6'-0" high wainscot, plaster walls above, and acoustic tile ceilings.



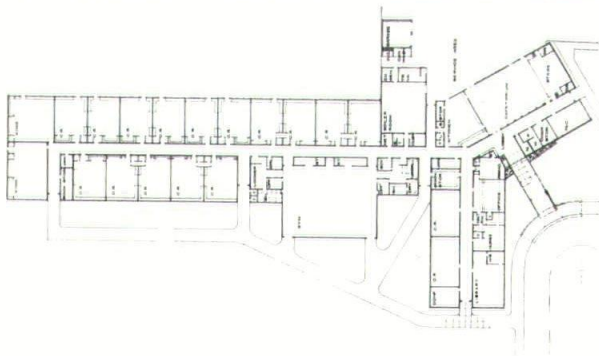
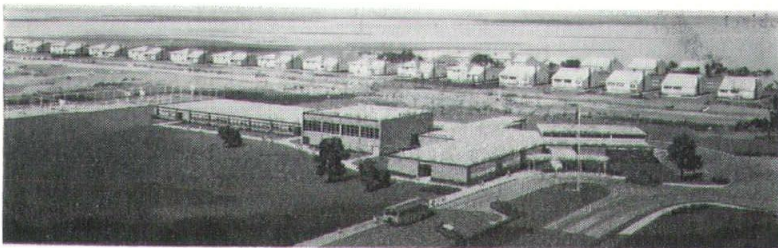
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

CLASSROOMS: Contain Lucite (glass) chalkboards, tackboards, window wall shelving and wardrobes, plaster walls or face brick walls, acoustic tile ceilings, asphalt tile floors and fluorescent lighting.

Note: Two additional classrooms were authorized after completion of rendering.

AUDITORIUM: 18'-0" ceiling to enable it to be used for gymnasium purposes, maple floor, face brick walls, acoustic tile ceiling. Stage adjacent to the auditorium as well as kitchen so it can be used for cafeteria purposes.

OFFICES: Asphalt tile floors, acoustic tile ceilings and plaster walls.



FACILITIES: 570 pupils, kindergarten through Sixth grade; 19 classrooms, 2 station gymnasium, cafeteria and library.

ST. MARKS AVENUE SCHOOL

BELLMORE, NEW YORK

Architect: W. THOMAS SCHAARDT

General Contractor:

CALSA CONTRACTING CO., INC.

Owner:

UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7
Bellmore, New York

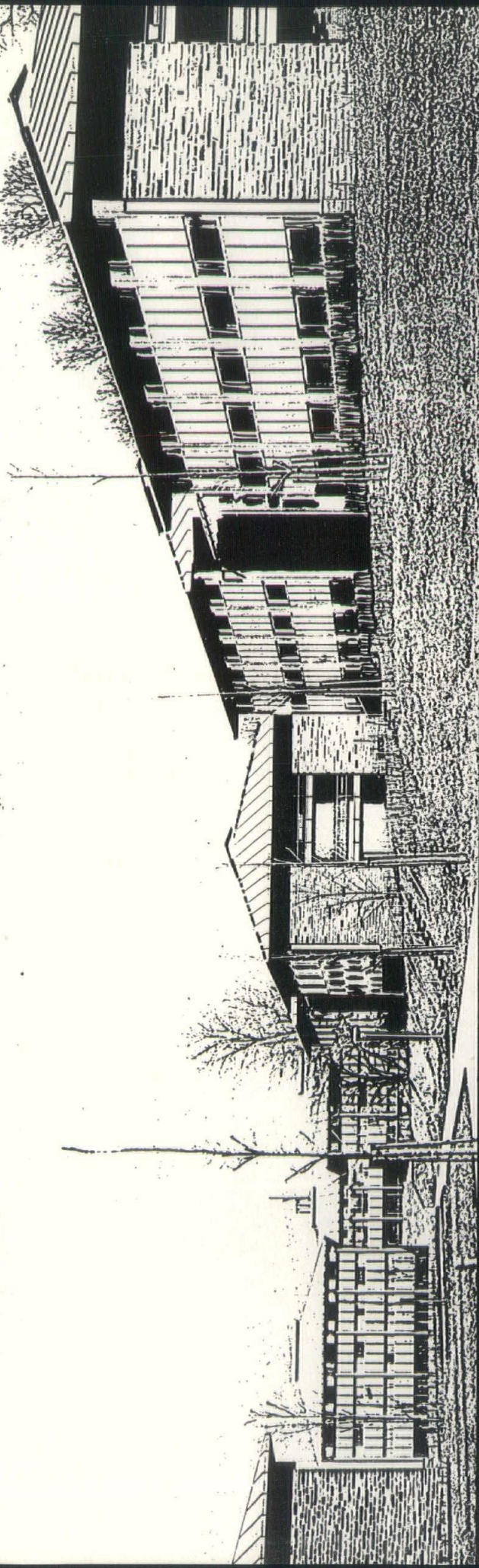
SITE: 10 acres reclaimed with hydraulic fill.

CONSTRUCTION: Concrete and steel frame on piles. Exterior, brick with aluminum sash. Entrance feature concrete canopy with adjacent planting areas. Hot water heating.

INTERIOR FINISHES: Corridors and entrance lobby—terrazzo floors, plastic wall covering wainscot with continuous tack cap. Classrooms—painted acoustic plaster ceilings, vinyl asbestos floors.

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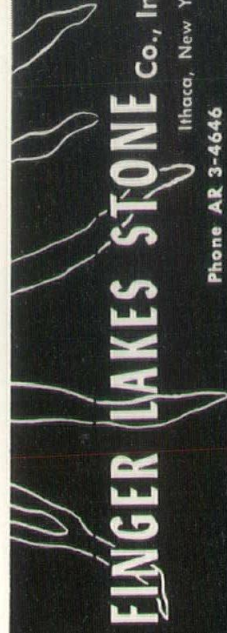
Architects: Tallman & Tallman, Ithaca, N. Y.
Stone: Sawed Bed Ashlar

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The new Ithaca College Dormitories are financed by a government loan so the rents must finance the building. This meant a very tight budget. Actual bids were \$14.00 per square foot or a building cost of \$2,900.00 per student against a national average of approximately \$4,000.00.

Contrary to uninformed opinion, this proves that stone can be used on low budget structures to create fine architecture.



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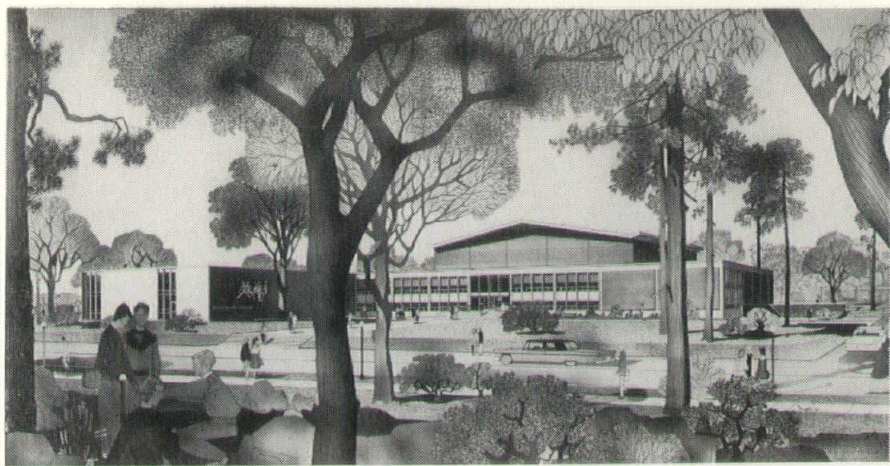
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HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING

TEACHERS COLLEGE
ONEONTA, N. Y.

State Architect:

CARL W. LARSON

Associate Architects:

FRANCIS X. GINA
AND ASSOCIATES

State University Architect:

OTTO J. TEEGAN

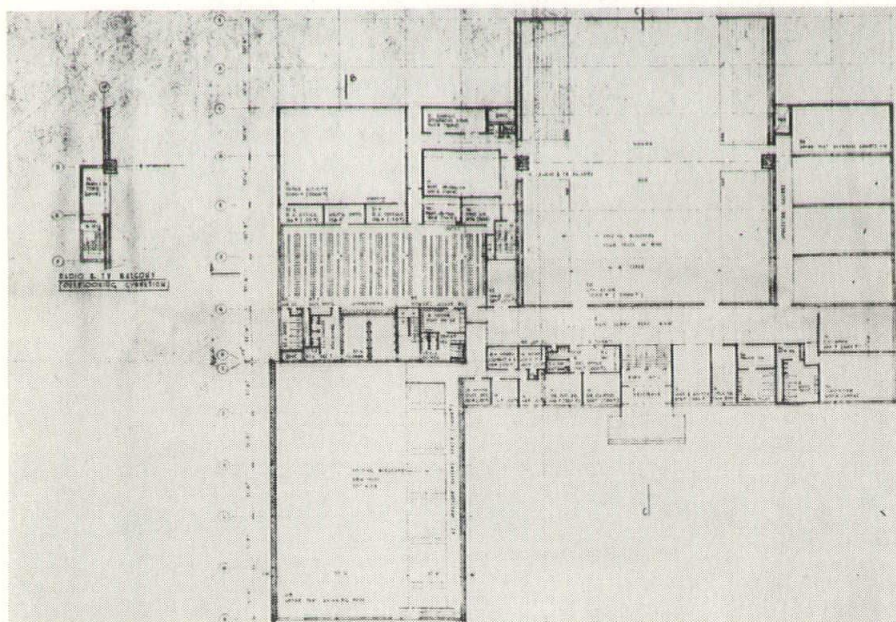
Structural Engineers:

DISTASIO & VAN BUREN

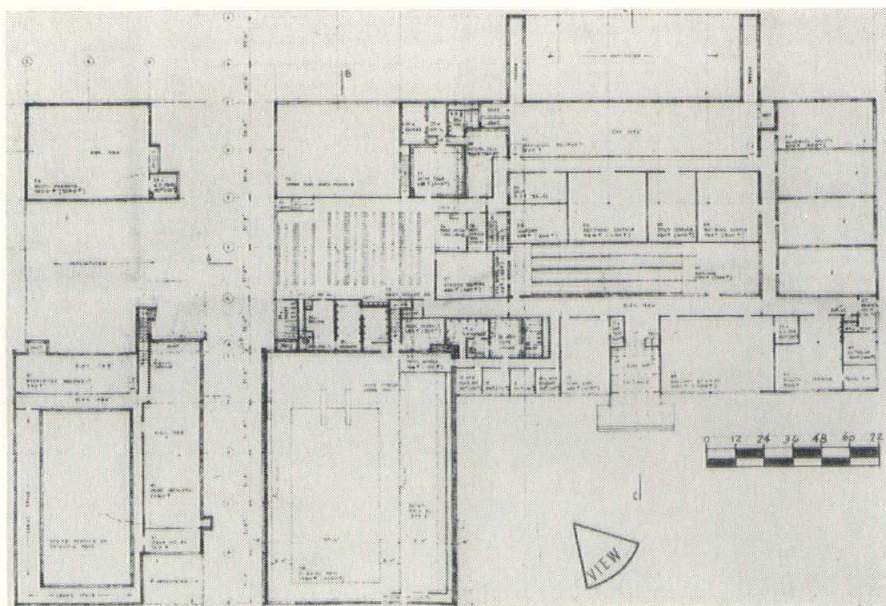
Mechanical and

Electrical Engineers:

SYSKA & HENNESSY



UPPER LEVEL PLAN



LOWER LEVEL PLAN

Situated on a knoll overlooking the campus, adjacent to existing sports fields and tennis courts, this building is part of an ambitious statewide program to provide optimum facilities for the ever growing needs of the State University of New York. Its two stories provide 80,000 square feet of physical education space.

Of steel frame construction, with the upper part of the gymnasium extending above the second floor, it is enclosed in red brick with concrete block backup and aluminum curtain walls; reinforced concrete floor and roof slabs, and texture roof planks. Featured is a wall sculpture by Edward Meshekoff symbolizing sports activities. Interior finishes were selected with economy of maintenance as basic criteria, employing natural woods, glazed tile, structural facing tile and plaster, keyed to a range of pastel colors with a few strong accent tones.

The facilities of the building comprise a gymnasium with bleacher seating for 1800 spectators, regulation swimming pool with 300 bleacher seats, four handball courts and observers gallery, a dance studio, bowling alley, practice gymnasium, locker and shower-rooms, three classrooms — one equipped for audio-visual techniques, staff and administrative offices. Parking for 200 cars is conveniently located on the building site.



PUBLIC SCHOOL 28, MANHATTAN, NEW YORK

Architects-Engineers • MAURICE COURLAND & SON

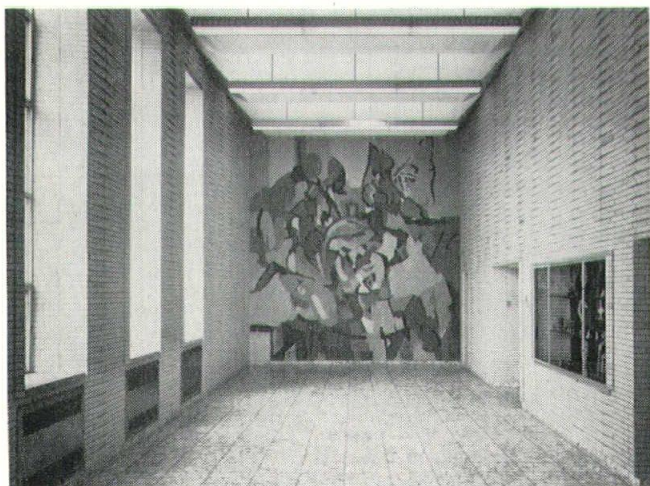
Art Murals • JACK STEWART Photographs • BEN SCHNALL

One of the largest kindergarten-through-6th grade schools designed and built for the Board of Education of New York City, this building affords facilities for 1651 pupils. Its 44 standard classrooms include 7 arranged for visual instruction, and are supplemented by health (cardiac) and sight conservation classrooms, remedial classrooms and 4 kindergartens. In addition to its administrative, staff and faculty facilities there is a library, gymnasium with locker and shower-rooms, kitchen and lunchrooms for pupils and teachers, and a 500 seat auditorium planned to serve the community as well as the school.

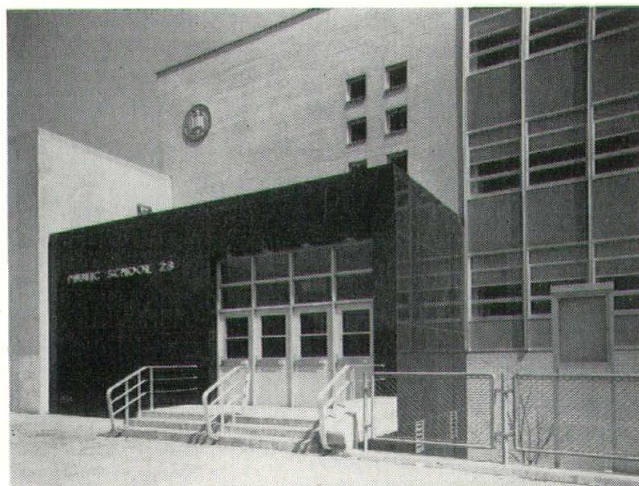
The Board of Education considers this school to be an excellent example of a large school designed on a limited urban site and directs visitors from other states and na-

tions to inspect its varied facilities. The congested community in Harlem which it serves is fiercely proud of this building and it has been virtually free of damage or vandalism of any sort since its construction.

The exterior surfaces of the Auditorium and Lobby Wing are of Minnesota Cream Mansota Stone. Gymnasium, basement and end portions of classroom wing walls are unglazed buff standard brick with glazed brick panel inserts. The classroom facade is skin wall construction with vertical aluminum mullions, aluminum architectural projected sash, with turquoise green porcelain enameled steel panels—Granitex finish. The main entrance is accented with polished Emerald Pearl Swedish Granite (black with blue flecks).



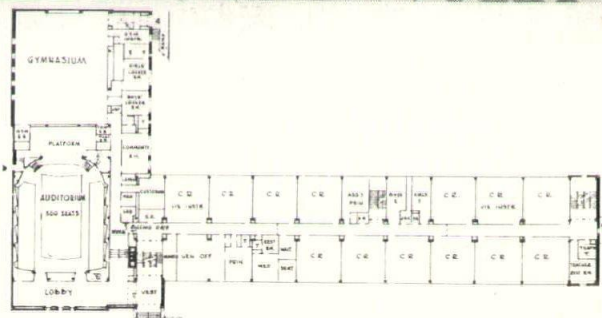
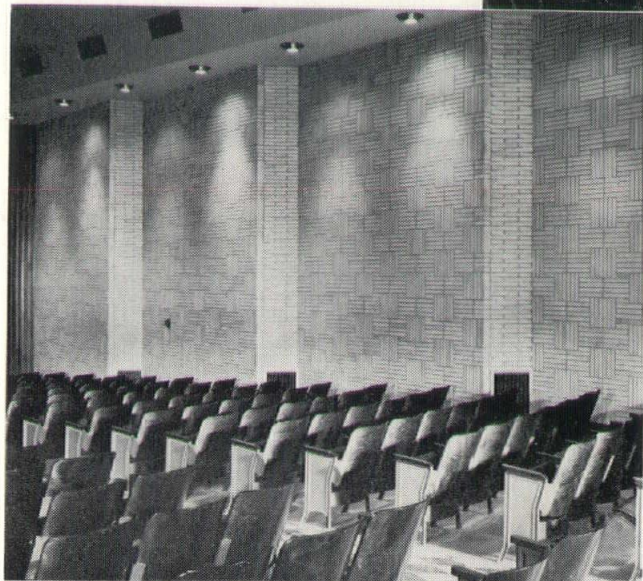
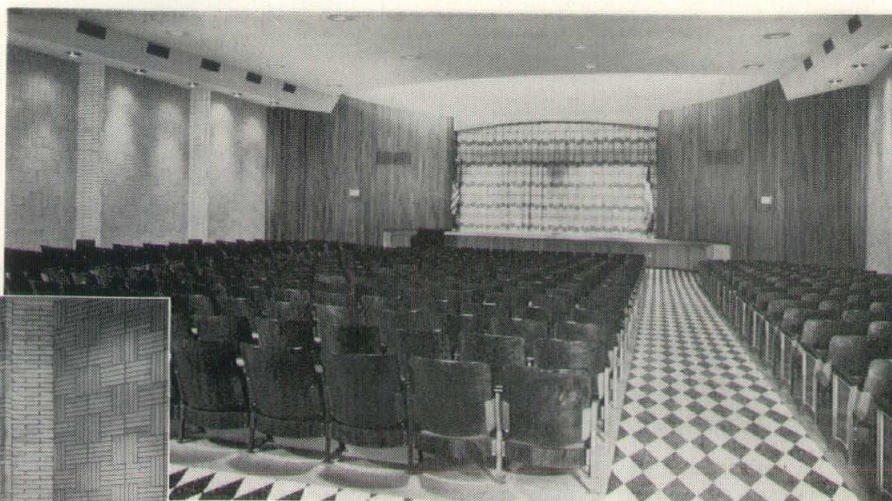
AUDITORIUM LOBBY



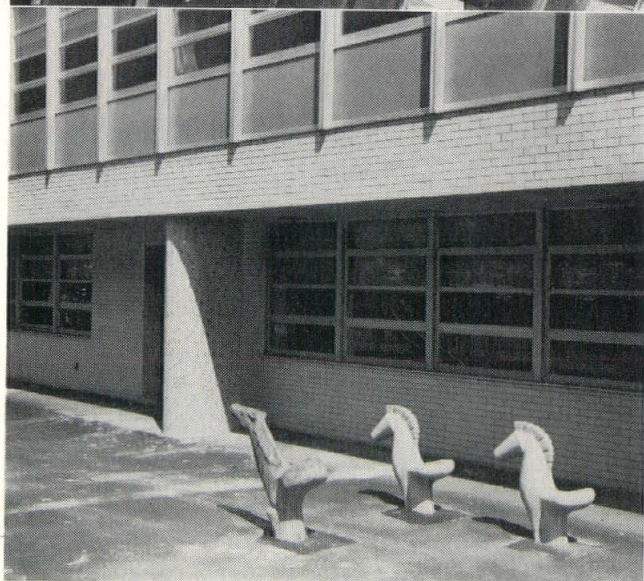
MAIN ENTRANCE DETAIL

AUDITORIUM

White brick patterned walls
Linen print proscenium drapery
Vinyl tile floor covering



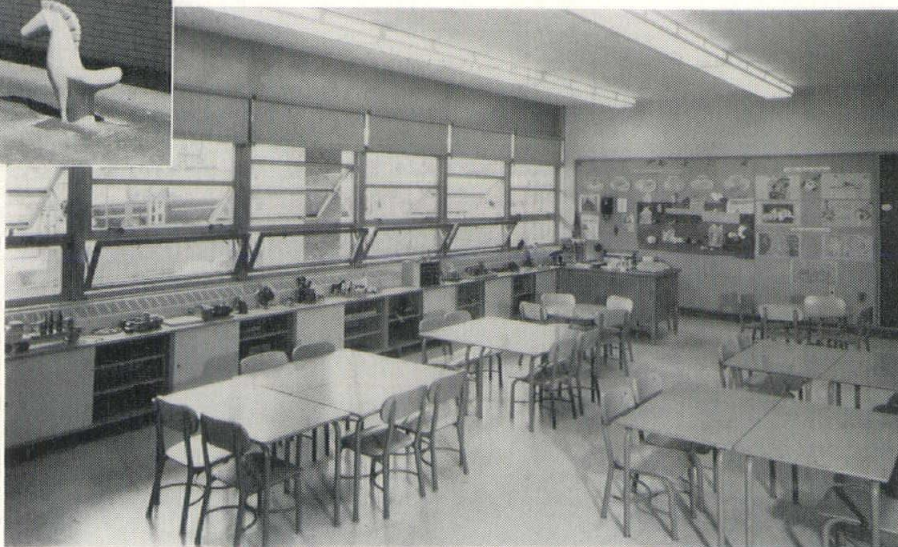
The interior styling emphasized vivid colors and variety of textured materials. Corridors are generally full height structural facing tile. Interior partitions are plaster on gypsum or cinder concrete block. Kitchen, lunch room — playroom and toilets are ceramic glazed wall tile. Lobby and corridor flooring is composed of Italian Calacatta (white and beige) marble in $19\frac{1}{4}'' \times 19\frac{1}{4}''$ tiles, set in a cerulean blue mortar. The Auditorium Corridor and Lobby as well as the Auditorium features patterned white silicon unglazed Texas brick. The front wall, part of rear wall and the proscenium framing are full height walnut battens. Auditorium ceiling is hung acoustic plaster. The end wall of the Auditorium Lobby features a 15 foot by 17 foot Italian Smalti Tesserae (mosaic) mural designed and executed by Jack Stewart of New York City. Its title is "Children at Play".

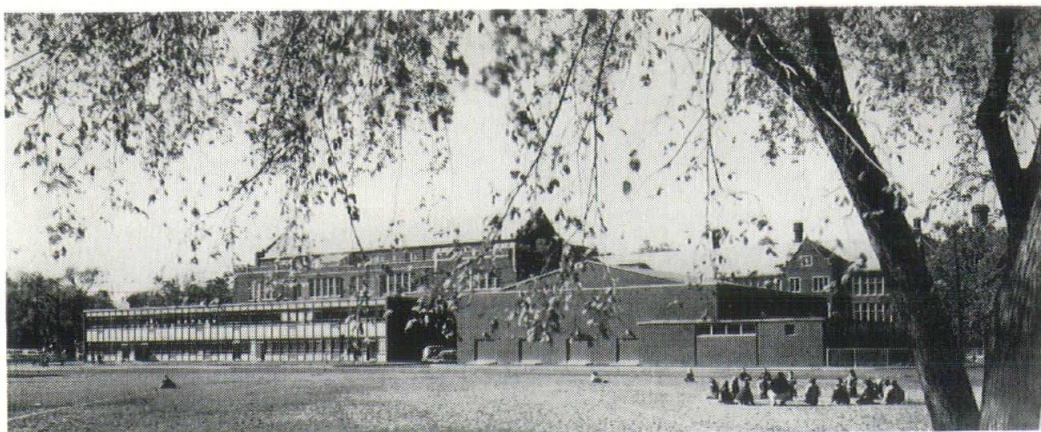


PLAYGROUND

TYPICAL KINDERGARTEN
PUBLIC SCHOOL 28
MANHATTAN, NEW YORK

ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS •
MAURICE COURLAND & SON





Rear view showing new primary grades and new gymnasium.

BRONXVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Owner:

Board of Education, Town of Eastchester,
Bronxville, New York

Architect:

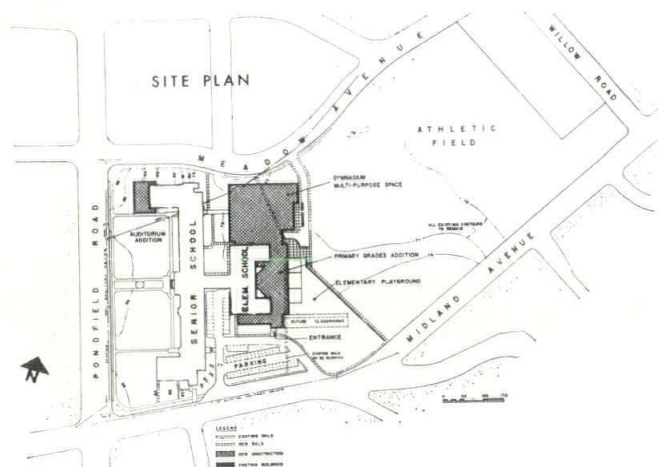
FREDERICK G. FROST JR. & ASSOCIATES,
New York, N. Y.

Structural Engineer:

SIGMUND ROOS, New York, N. Y.

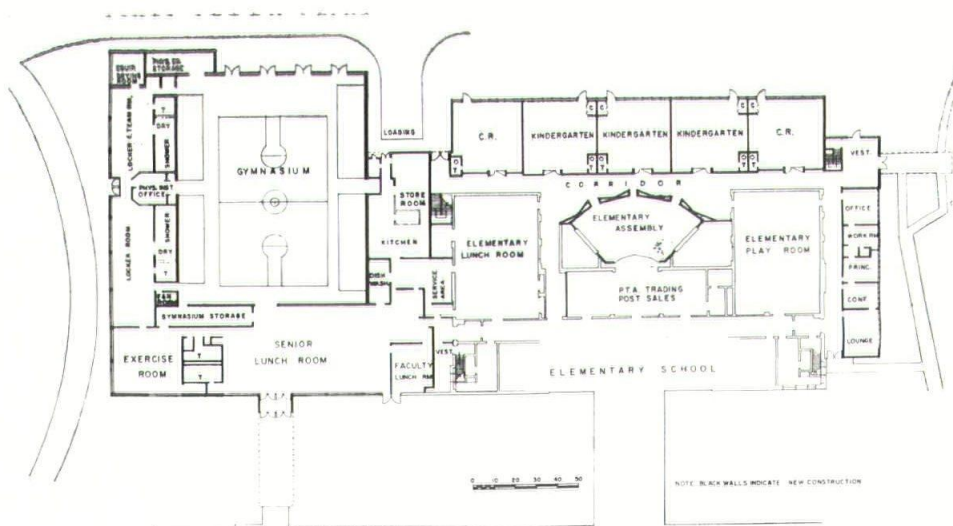
Mechanical Engineer:

ABRAMS AND MOSES, New Rochelle, N. Y.



SITE PLAN

Most school commissions are for new buildings. The Bronxville School project is of interest in that it presents the more complex job of additions to, and complete rehabilitation of, an existing school plant.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



INTERIOR OF NEW GYMNASIUM

The Bronxville School District covers an area of one square mile and serves approximately 1250 pupils. There is one school plant, built in 1925 with an addition in 1929, serving all grades, kindergarten through high school. Though the buildings were physically sound, the facilities had badly deteriorated and had fallen behind academic standards. Working with a Citizen's Advisory Committee, the architects developed a program for rehabilitation of existing facilities and providing added facilities through new construction.

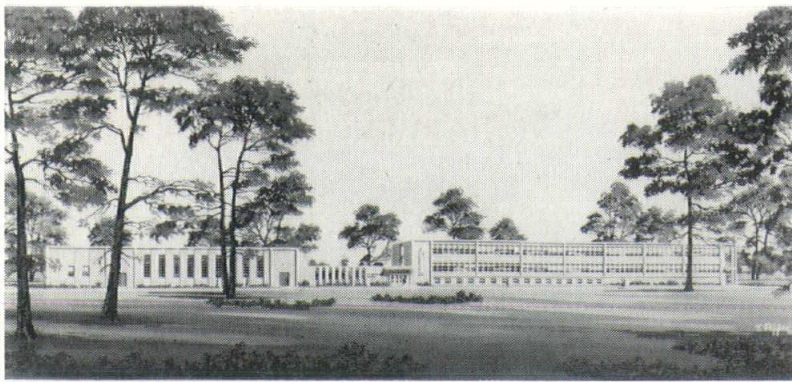
The rehabilitation work included both enlargement and modernization of existing classrooms and other instruction rooms. A new heating system and new electrical, plumbing and ventilation services were installed. The new construction provided new elementary classrooms, auditorium and a separate entrance for the elementary school. A new wing containing a gymnasium, lunchrooms and kitchen, and an addition to the senior auditorium and performing arts wing were also part of the new construction.



ENTRANCE DETAIL TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

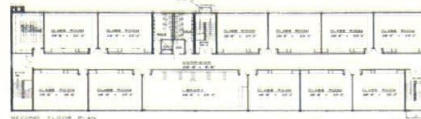


INTERIOR OF
REMODELED
AUDITORIUM



ST. BERNARD'S PARISH SCHOOL
LEVITTOWN, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

W. THOMAS SCHAARDT, AIA
ARCHITECT
DOMINICK MILONE, INC.
GENERAL CONTRACTOR



ST. BERNARD'S PARISH SCHOOL LEVITTOWN, NEW YORK

BUILDING COMMISSION
ROCKVILLE CENTRE DIOCESAN

Architect: W. THOMAS SCHAARDT

General Contractor:
DOMINICK MILONE, INC.

CONSTRUCTION: Steel frame, face brick concrete block back-up, aluminum windows, limestone trim; interior—exposed concrete block partitions; vinyl tile floor covering; terrazzo treads in stairs.

FACILITIES: 24 classrooms, auditorium, house and health suite, library, multipurpose room—cafeteria, two kitchens, and 1200 person auditorium.

ST. JOSEPH ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL RONKONKOMA, NEW YORK

Architect: W. THOMAS SCHAARDT

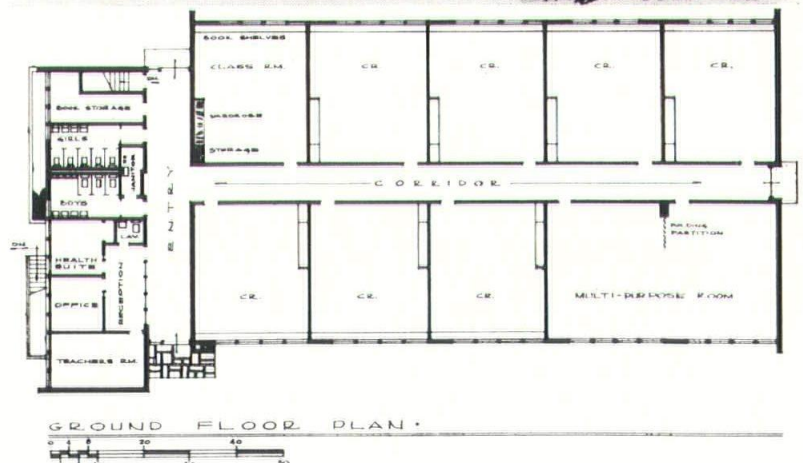
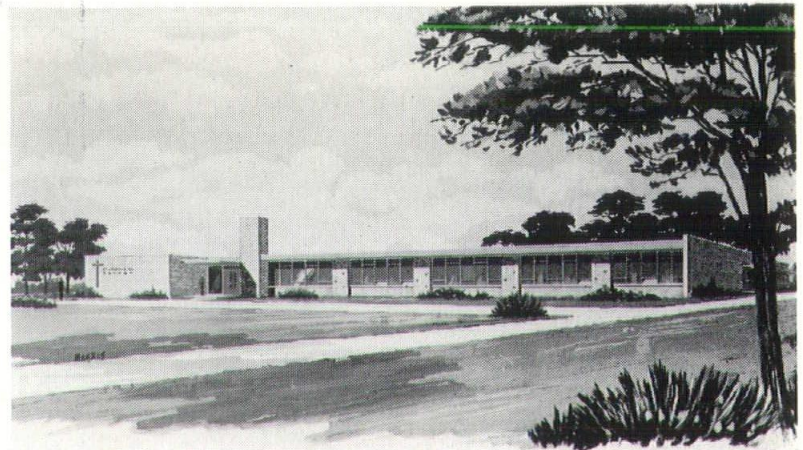
Contractor: C. G. FLYGARE, INC.

New York City (now KUHN, SMITH &
HARRIS INC.

CONSTRUCTION: Reinforced concrete floor slab. Walls, 10 inch face brick cavity wall construction, aluminum projected windows; Roof, bar joist construction with insulated concrete plank, and built up roof.

INTERIOR FINISHES: Corridors—Vinyl tile floor, ceramic tile wainscot, plaster walls, acoustical tile ceiling. Class rooms—Vinyl tile floor, plaster and face brick walls, Lucite (glass) blackboards, cork tack boards, 3 rows of fluorescent lighting; acoustical tile ceiling, built in book storage under windows, teachers' storage cabinet and wardrobe unit for 50 children.

FACILITIES: 8 classrooms, multi-purpose room, basement lunch room, health suite, administration suite, teachers' room and book storage rooms, 300 pupils.



RESEARCH IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

Research is an accepted fact in the fields of medicine, chemistry and other sciences. But where is it in the science of building? Where is it in architectural design? What major industry has provided funds for the development of new ideas in architecture? Such research is going on. In school design it is being done by the Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc. established by the Ford Foundation, and by the AIA Committee on School Buildings published as "School Plant Studies" in the AIA Journal. It is also taking place in our architectural colleges, where under the inspiration and leadership of such educators as Olindo Grossi, Dean of the School of Architecture, Pratt Institute, students are encouraged to explore new ideas, and to try new forms, beyond the limits possible in the "practical practice" of architecture. The following college student work in educational buildings is an example of this approach to architectural design. Your comment or criticism is invited.*

THE EDITOR

*177 Madison Avenue, N. Y. 23, N. Y.

SCHOOL DESIGNS BY STUDENTS OF THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AT PRATT INSTITUTE

By OLINDO GROSSI

Dean, School of Architecture, Pratt Institute

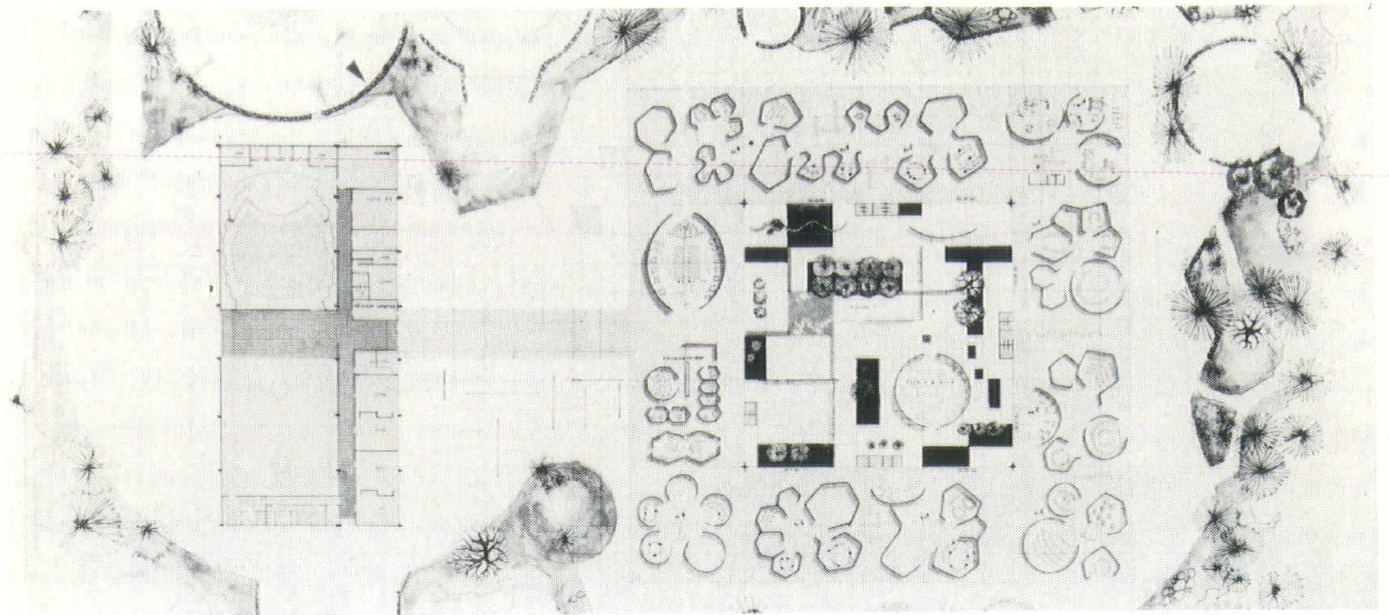
The explosive building of new schools has been one of the most exciting and provocative fields of architecture since the last war, requiring of architects research investigations ranging from new philosophies of education to the housing of students, all to be expressed in architectural terms.

The student architect, presented with a school building program, is also required to analyze and synthesize these design problems. But, since budgets and existing codes often are not of primary importance to him, he is more free to experiment boldly and enjoy the opportunity for greater latitude of expression.

Today a normal, typical school appears dated in relation to the developing architectural form for educational facilities. Modern school research has required that each room be meticulously studied and re-studied. Pressures from both methodology and economics influence the size of classrooms,

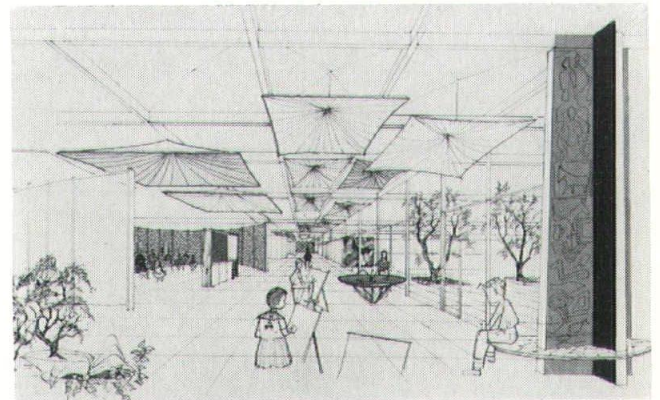
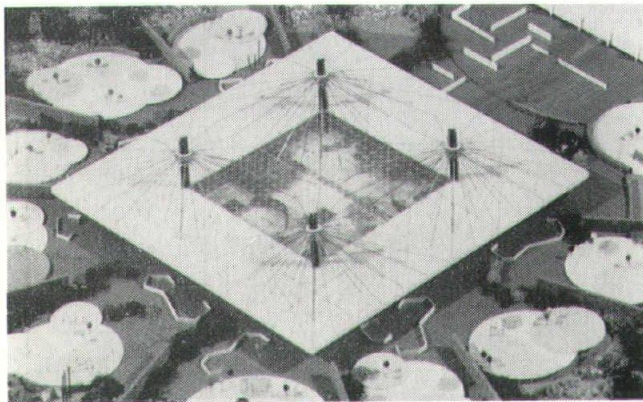
multi-uses of main rooms, team teaching requirements, teaching machines, other new equipment, requirements of flexibility, etc. These have inspired architectural change.

Major physical expression has also been researched for the problem of the transportable school, the proposal for an office building over a high school, multi-functioning school buildings, pre-fabricated components, and new structural developments including space frame floor construction, hung roofs, flexible and movable partitions, windowless rooms, year round use of courts, and installation of visual aid and other teaching devices. The articulation of these elements as well as the expression of structural framing and plastic form have excited a new school image. We have now progressed far from the weighty, monumental school building of a few decades ago. This student work illustrates in part the investigation of some aspects of this development.



An exploration of the relation of teaching functions to architectural and interior forms. A thesis for an elementary K-8 school for teaching teams, with flexible spaces and unified design.

WILLIAM GODSAL and EMANUEL MESAGNA

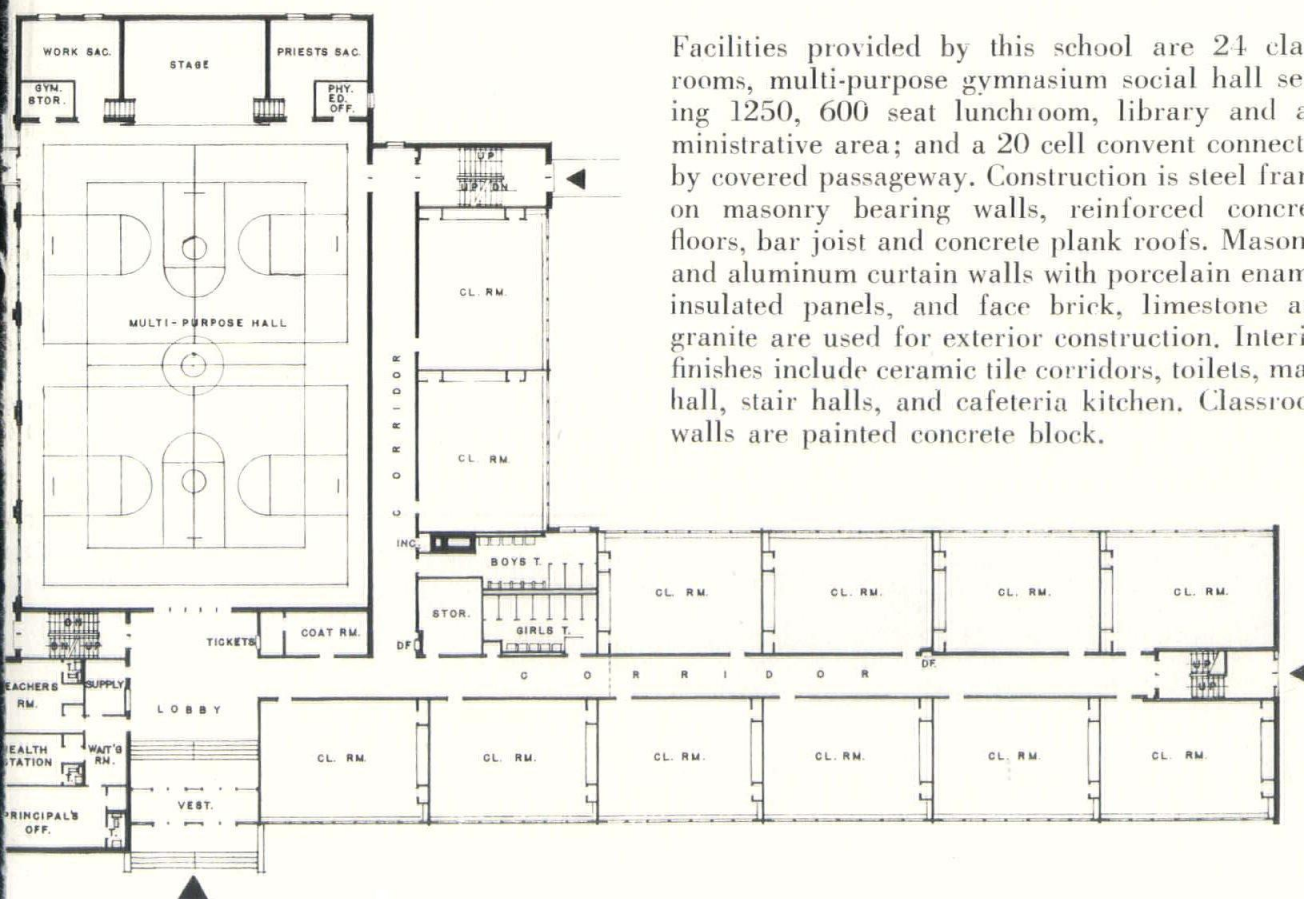




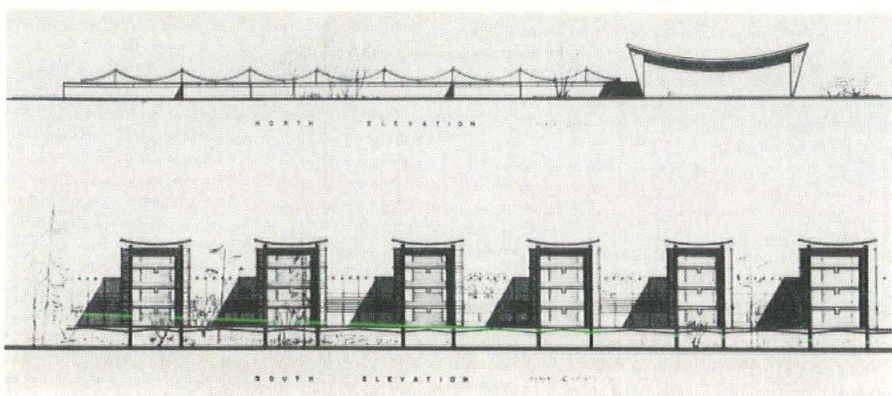
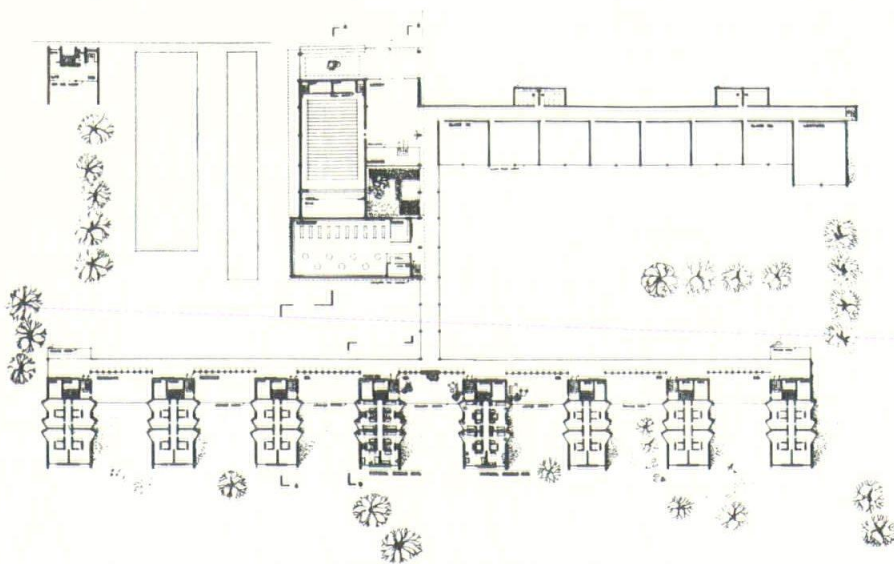
OUR LADY OF MERCY R.C. SCHOOL
ROCKSVILLE, NEW YORK

RGE J. MASUMIAN, Architect

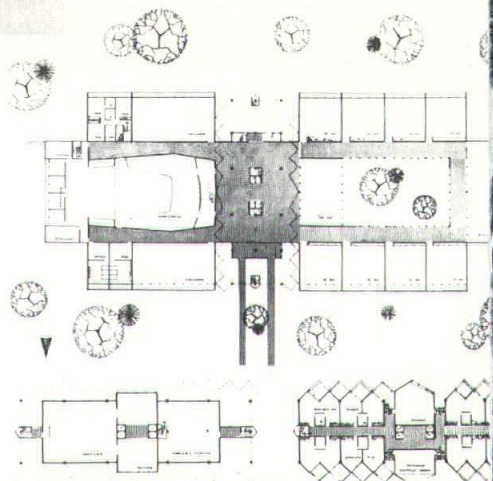
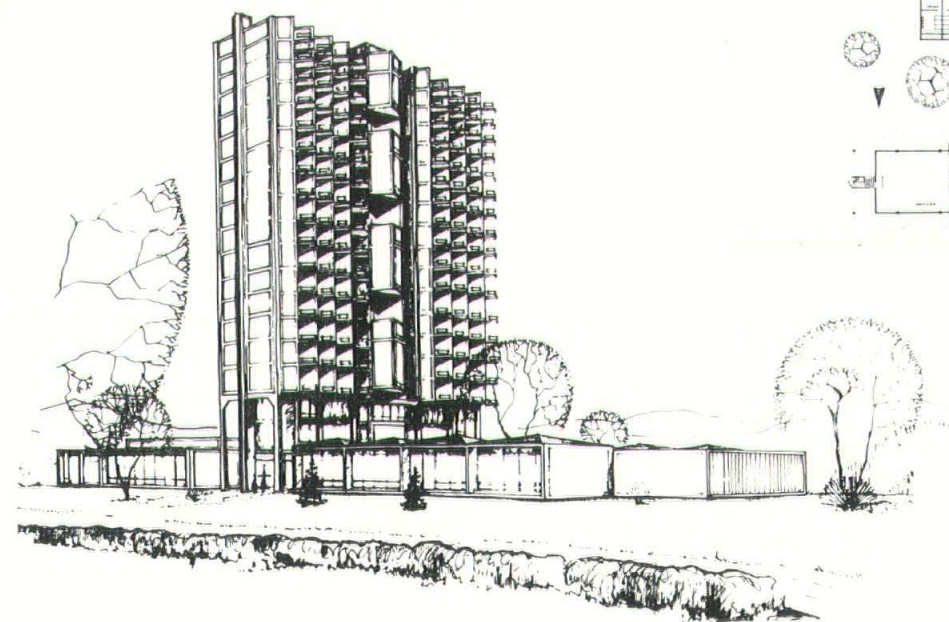
J. ROCHE, INC., General Contractor



Facilities provided by this school are 24 classrooms, multi-purpose gymnasium social hall seating 1250, 600 seat lunchroom, library and administrative area; and a 20 cell convent connected by covered passageway. Construction is steel frame on masonry bearing walls, reinforced concrete floors, bar joist and concrete plank roofs. Masonry and aluminum curtain walls with porcelain enamel insulated panels, and face brick, limestone and granite are used for exterior construction. Interior finishes include ceramic tile corridors, toilets, main hall, stair halls, and cafeteria kitchen. Classroom walls are painted concrete block.

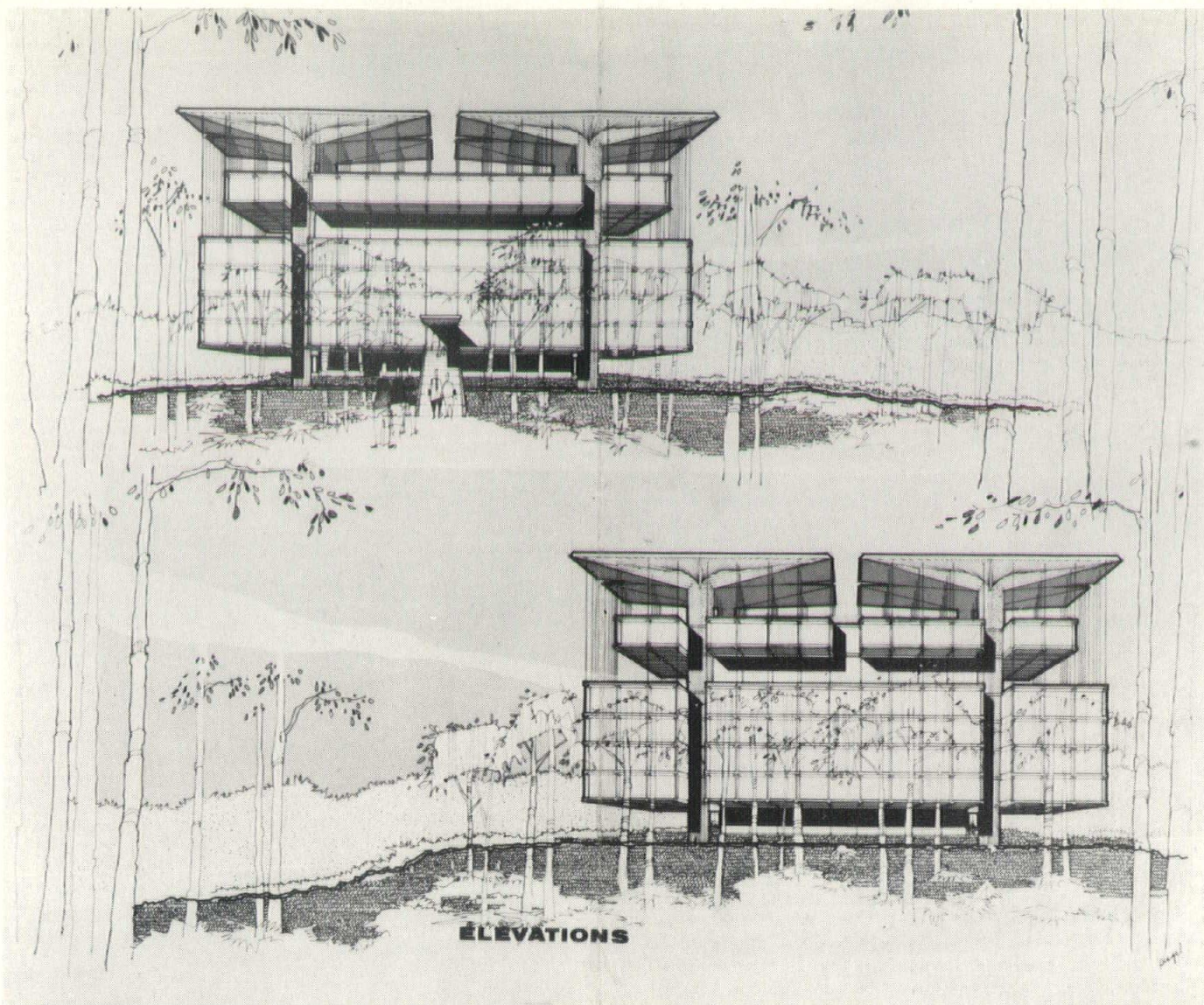


E. WYNN



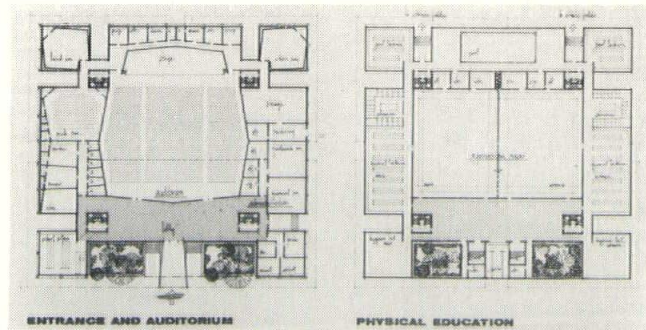
2nd Intermediate Floor Plan
Typical Dormitory Floor Plan

ALEXANDER TUDOR



ELEVATIONS

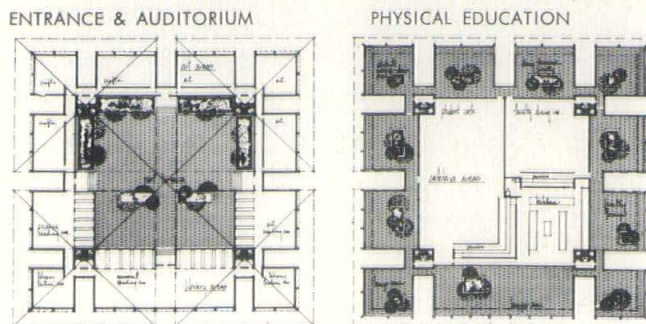
ROBERT SIEGEL



ENTRANCE AND AUDITORIUM

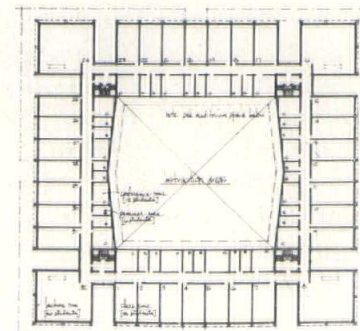
PHYSICAL EDUCATION

An exploration of structural techniques and their dynamic expression which compensates for the limiting quality of the functions of this building. This is a structural — sculptural essay for a high school in a park, a symbol expressed in a somewhat dramatic and monumental manner.



LIBRARY & ART CENTER

CAFETERIA



TYPICAL INSTRUCTION FLOOR



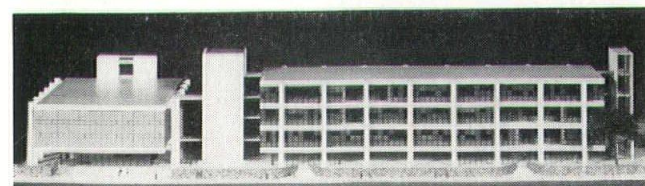
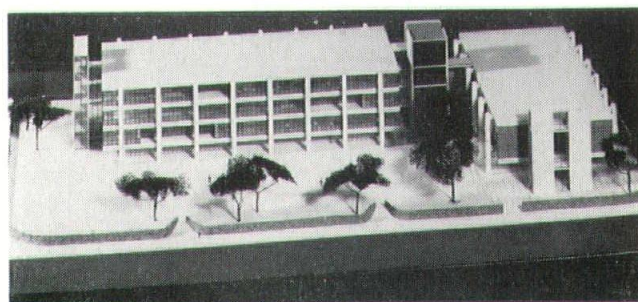
These two projects investigate the proposal to place an office building above a high school.* Though it is questionable to use up much of the free air space over buildings, these solutions suggest a source of revenue to better support an educational program. The school and office building have separate entrances but are related in the proximity of office practice desired by the commercial high school.

Study of the demountable fireproof school* in New York City. The difficulties involved in transporting sections of a fireproof building were considered challenging for a multi-storied structure. These included problems of weight, assembly, maintenance and re-use. Single-storied structures were considered to require too much premium ground space for city schools. The clear floor span of this solution provides complete adaptability to all changes in teaching methods.

*This work was sponsored by the Board of Education with funds made available by the Educational Facilities Laboratories.

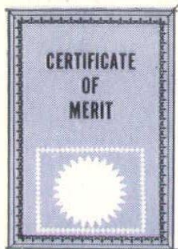


JAY SEARS
THEODORE LIEBMAN



MICHAEL BRILL, BILLY BEDFORD,
NELSON CONNELL

OU
HICK
GEOR
PAUL



Twenty-first Biennial
Architectural Awards
Program for 1961 of
the Metropolitan
Washington Board of
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The award-winning Washington Star Building utilizes Gray Marietta MARZAIC panels, framed in white horizontal and vertical trim, to achieve its striking curtain wall effect. Architects: Faulkner, Kingsbury and Stenhouse, Washington, D.C.; Structural Engineers: Gongwer, Krass and Webb, Washington, D.C.; Mechanical Engineers: Charles S. Leopold Engineers, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; General Contractor: The Charles H. Tompkins Company, Washington, D.C.

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A RETIRED ARCHITECT'S RANDOM RUMINATIONS REGARDING SCHOOLS

Robert Helmer, R.A.*

Schools, over the years have been greatly and steadily improved in many important respects. Increased fire safety, better facilities for teaching, and improved methods and materials of construction being some outstanding instances.

Certain practices however have been gradually creeping in, perhaps by force of habit, or insufficient study.

This has created almost fixed principles in the plan, construction, and administration of the more recent examples of school buildings, and has resulted in costs, among other dubious results, which in the opinion of many are unnecessarily high.

Cost is a lively topic for School Boards, Architects, law makers and

ments of prospective property, to minimize cost of site development.

3—Excessive cubic foot costs, due to disproportion of building perimeter and area, compared to volume.

4—Shortcomings in architectural design due to low-type structures.

5—Inflexibility of plan to successfully accommodate future expansion.

A new look at the situation obviously would indicate the need of change in the present architectural trend to achieve the following aims:

1—More intensive land coverage on smaller school sites.

2—Selection of hilly property perhaps with out-croppings of rock, or gullied with possibly a water course, or with a boggy patch. These would not necessarily render the site unacceptable if economically priced.

3—Reduced cubic foot cost, obtained by more compactly designed buildings to bring perimeter, area, and volume, into better balance.

4—Compactly designed buildings possess the quality of more inspirational value in design, and greater public attraction. On the other hand low appearing buildings necessarily are but petty, and lack the importance and attractive monumental architectural effect imparted only by verticality and size.

5—Greatly increased flexibility of plan for future expansion should result from the suggested proposal of separate Modular Unit Buildings, connected with one another by overpass walkways.

This latter unique, but as yet untried experiment will be amplified in greater detail, following, and by accompanying diagrams.

For the purpose of this discussion a Modular Unit Building 67'-0" x 126'-0" is proposed. Though this size is not fixed, it provides for five classrooms 26'-0" x 30'-0" or 780 S.F. each on a floor. A longitudinal central corridor 12'-0" wide. Two four-lane required stairways at ends of each Unit Building, and accessory rooms for teachers, toilets, storage, etc.

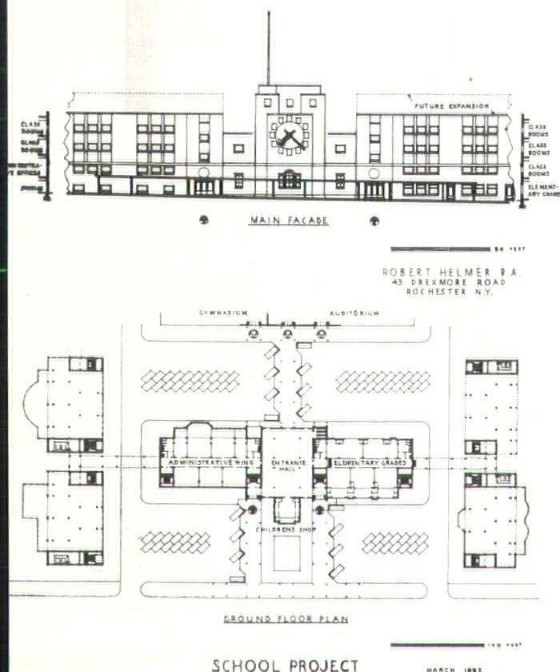
Overpass connecting walkways at each floor level, would be continuations of the 12'-0" wide central corridors, and would serve as horizontal exits at each floor for either adjacent building. This would permit the

elimination of one required stairway in each subsequently added Unit Building, and consequent reduction in length to 110'-0".

It will be noted that this system of overpass walkways not only provides an all-weather sheltered avenue of pedestrian travel to an entire group of Unit Buildings, but removes it from the hazards of vehicular traffic on school site roadways.

Eventually radial branch or curvilinear chain of walkways will connect one to another, all the separate Unit Buildings spread over the entire area, limited only by the size and outline of the school site.

Abrupt declivities in the contour of the land, if existent, would require sloped ramps, or perhaps small flights



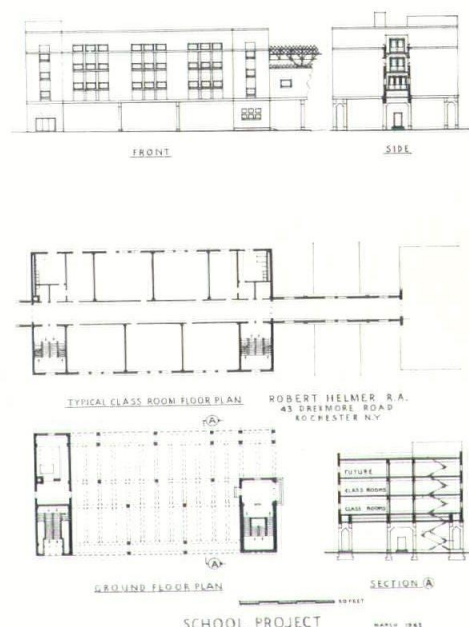
enforcers, and especially the local taxpayers, and should reflect full value for the expenditure made.

Perhaps the time has arrived for a new look at current school planning and construction trends. Increased benefits at reduced cost may be a surprising discovery.

Perhaps chief among what may be regarded as questionable, is the present architectural trend for rambling one story type schools, which now dominate suburban New York State.

This type of school has several negative counts against it:—

- 1—Wasteful utilization of land.
- 2—Premium Topographic require-



of steps at ends of overpass walkways. The minimum clearance below to grade, should be sufficient for ordinary over-the-road truck traffic, but could be of varying greater clearance for the purpose of design.

The temporarily vacant or Potential Basement space at grade, below the superstructure of each Modular Unit

(Continued on Page 25)

*Robert Helmer is an architectural consultant in Rochester, New York, a member of the Rochester Society of Architects, and a life member of the New York Society of Architects and the New York State Association of Architects.

Helmer Ruminations

(Continued from Page 24)

Building, is available equally for current or future utilization.

No delay in the construction of the superstructure containing the all important classrooms need result while awaiting mature judgment in other matters, as for example allocation of Potential Basement space for future needs, which at that early stage may be totally unanticipated.

At the inception however, of a school building program, immediately recognized needs, such as an Entrance Hall, Administration and Health Offices, Kindergarten or Elementary Grade Rooms with exit doors at grade, Heating Plant, Storage, and Required Stair Exit doorways at grade may be definitely included in the original plans.

It will be noted that the plan outline of superstructure is not a limiting factor in the extent of the Potential Basement utilization, which in area may be greatly in excess of superstructure area.

It should also be noted that excavated basements below grade line are avoided, as well as their excavating and foundation costs, and possible ground water problems.

A Gymnasium or Auditorium are two varieties of structure which could not readily be accommodated in this Potential Basement space, due to their usual lofty height.

If such facilities should be required, a separate building or buildings, would be the obvious solution, and if so located that access to it, or them, by the school children, or for community use by the public, be through the Entrance Hall, the latter would serve a double purpose, and be an invaluable administrative convenience.

This concludes the introduction of the proposition's more important aspects. Minor advantageous benefits in addition seem worthy of further comment.

The Entrance Hall for example is an important multi-purpose room other than for its principal function as the center for the gathering and departure of the school children.

It could serve also as a foyer for the Auditorium and Gymnasium as above explained, and it could also be separately utilized for community use

after school hours for small public gatherings, banquets, dances, lectures, etc.

This could easily be accomplished by an arrangement of corridor gates, which would permit access to toilets, but bar entry to stairways and all else except the Auditorium and Gymnasium. Storage for folding tables and chairs, piano and musical instruments would be available in space under corridor.

A Clock or Bell Tower housing a Children's Shop in connection with the Entrance Hall, if funds permit or perhaps by a philanthropic or memorial gift, would be a profitable convenience for the school children, and an important contribution to the architectural design of the school.

A School Cafeteria, currently or in future prospect, may be allocated to a Potential Basement space at grade, for the benefit of the school children and the faculty. The inclusion of a Cafeteria may be controversial, because of its considerable initial and maintenance expense.

An alternative possibility would be to have it operate on a rental basis as a concession in connection with a food store, (Bakery, Dairy, or Delicatessen), and accessible for patronage by the public during and after school hours.

It should have no access to the school interior and be shut off by a fire wall. The school should retain the prerogative of dictating the quality, selection, and prices of the school children's menus, and the power of eviction if high standards are not maintained.

Fallout Shelters for School Children and community use, could very readily be located in any available Potential Basement space. Emergency food and water storage facilities could be readily provided, and heating and toilet facilities would be already at hand. The construction should be blastproof to the extent recommended or required by Government rules, as well as to resist penetration by the falling debris of a probable collapse of superstructure.

A Residential Unit Building for the School Faculty could also be included in the system if thought desirable, with living-room, study, bath, and kitchenette units for unmarried males and females, and larger family suites as deemed necessary.

Regarding stairways, administrative efficiency and convenience could best be achieved, if the school children were required to make their daily comings and goings exclusively through the Main Entrance Hall, using only those stairways in close proximity to the Main Entrance for vertical travel to and from the various corridors serving the entire group of Unit Buildings.

All other required stairways should be reserved for emergency exit use, and only for incidental convenience of travel between floors. To discourage student attempts being made for departure by other than designated stairways, all exit doors to the outside at grade should be fitted with conventional anti-panic hardware but without outside pull handles to bar entrance or re-entrance, and supplemented by an electric alarm time and photographic device to record violations.

Separate heating plant in each Unit Building should be an economical way to make possible the heating of any particular unit for night or weekend community use, while other units were shut down. This arrangement would also avoid expense for alterations or extensions due to continuing growth of the school.

Future heating requirements of vacant Potential Basement space at grade, should require nothing more than sufficient space for additional boiler capacity. When the vacant space is actually utilized, under floor trenches could then be provided for passage of return lines to boiler.

Supply and return lines for heating of classrooms in superstructure could run in insulated ducts under floor of first story of superstructure at exterior wall, where direct connection can be made with convectors above and rising lines.

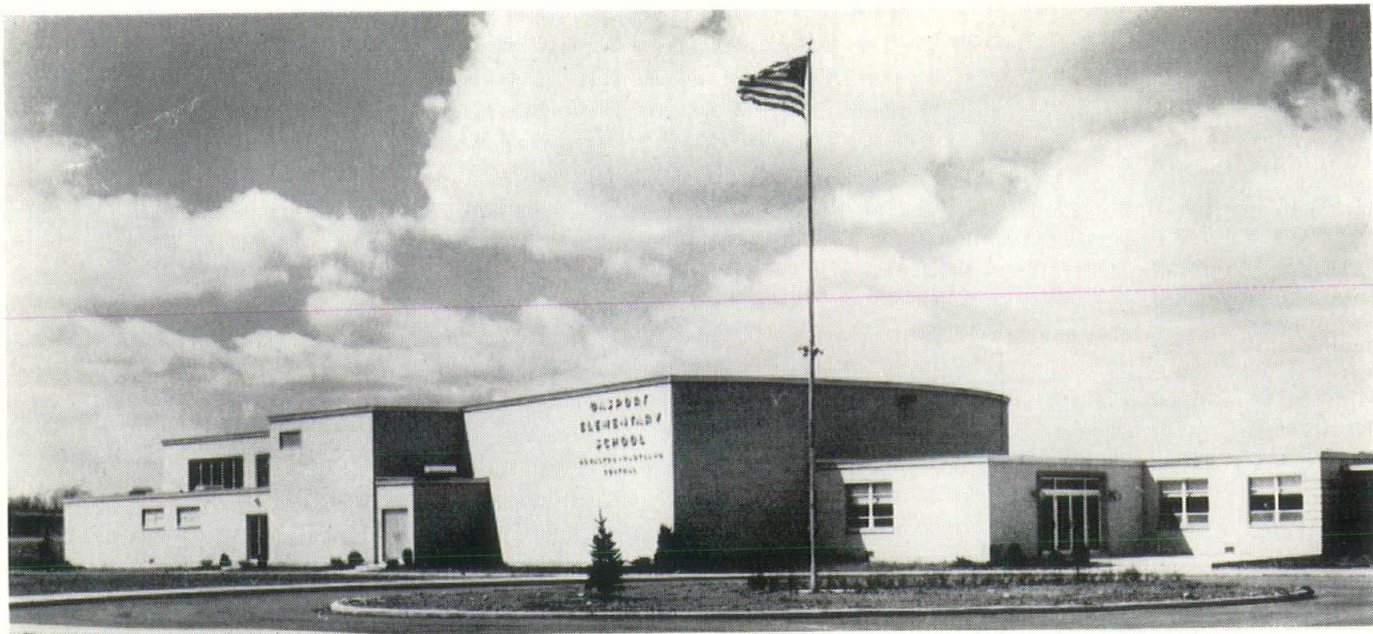
These Ruminations are intended to encourage a new look, which may possibly disclose that elevated buildings on stilts as above described, may be equally adaptable for structures other than schools or colleges:—viz.

City Buildings requiring off-street parking.

Factories in low-lying localities subject to recurrent flooding.

Residential Buildings with secluded sun bathing patio deck.

All promising areas for investigation.



Light Buff Face Brick Exterior With Aluminum Windows and Trim

GASPORT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

GASPORT, NEW YORK

ROYALTON-HARTLAND CENTRAL
SCHOOL DISTRICT

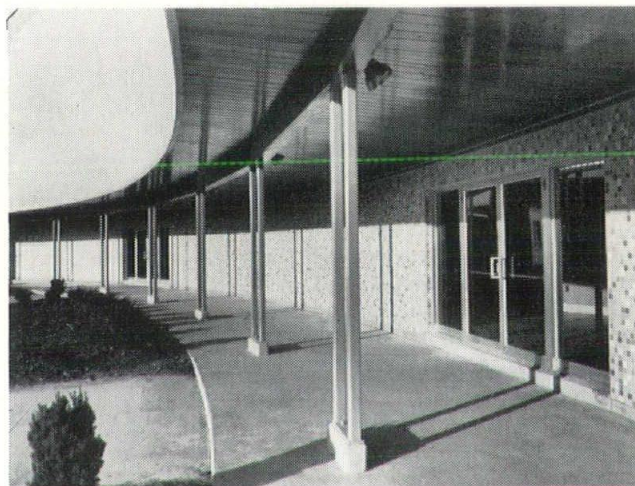
Architects:

DUANE LYMAN & ASSOCIATES
Buffalo, New York

General Contractor:

FRANK J. BALCERZAK & SON INC.
Medina, New York

Designed to accomodate 750 pupils this school features radical grade room wings—two or three grades to a wing, readily extensible—and a short economical connecting corridor, starting at the street end at cafeteria and kitchen, terminating at playground end by a divisible gymnasium and auditorium. A circular bus turnaround gives access to a brightly colored ceramic tiled sheltered entrance. Either the cafeteria area or the auditorium-gymnasium area can be isolated from the remainder of the school for use as a community center. Structurally it is unique in that the one story portions were built of reinforced concrete frame at a cost comparable to structural steel frame. The building is supported on concrete piers poured in holes to rock through clay soil.



Bus Entrance Exterior Walls Faced With Ceramic Tile



Auditorium Interior

LEGISLATIVE REPORT 1962 SESSION

Legislative Committee NYSAA

We are pleased to submit the final report of the 1962 legislative session and the disposition of bills which reached the Governor's desk, after passage by the Legislature.

HIGHLIGHTS—This was a most successful session for NYSAA. Practically all bills favored were enacted into law. Among these were: (1) The car-port bill, providing for open type structures for parking, achieved after three years of discouraging but persistent efforts. (2) A series of amendments to the Multiple Dwelling Law pertaining to plans filed prior to December 15, 1961 relating to height, bulk, open spaces and corrective changes affecting sections 26, 60, 300, and the extension of permits under the amended law, as well as provisions for variations under section 310 pursuant to plans filed before that date. All of these were approved by our M.D.L. Committee. (3) Three amendments to the Multiple Residence Law were enacted, two of which were advocated by our M.R.L. Committee—the first of such amendments to be approved in a number of years. (4) The U.S. citizen architect, registered in his own state, was given the right to practice for a single project when a permit is approved by the Department of Education. (5) The State University Construction Fund was created and authorized to employ private architects to construct state university facilities. (6) A green light was given to permit acquisition of land and construction of state office buildings in Binghamton, Utica, Rochester and New York City. (7) Various other bills were enacted affecting town and village improvements. No corporate bills for the professions were adopted.

Of the 1,278 measures that reached the Governor's desk, 1,013 were enacted into law and 265 vetoed. An all-time record high of 9,159 bills were introduced, although only 14% of this output received the approval of both houses. The Association's Legislative Committee and the Executive Director carefully reviewed more than 700 bills affecting, either directly or indirectly, the architectural and other professions, many of which were defeated in Committee.

The bills herein described are identified by subject matter, number and Governor's action as to approval or veto. No attempt has been made to report the many measures we were

able to defeat, or which never came to a vote. Copies of the bills described are on file in the NYSAA offices.

EDUCATION LAW

- 1) A.I. 5149 Pr. 5946—*Chapter 251*—Creates State University Construction Fund to build university and dormitory facilities.
- 2) A.I. 5182 Pr. 6009—*Chapter 349*—Implements Chapter 251, corrects errors and clarifies provisions as to preparation of plans, specifications and design.
- 3) A.I. 4910 Pr. 5204—*Chapter 467*—Permits acquisition of land and construction of state office buildings in Binghamton, Utica, Rochester and New York City.
- 4) S.I. 3606 Pr. 4402—*Vetoed*—Would have permitted acquisition of land and construction of municipal buildings for sale or lease and use to local municipalities, with property to be tax exempt.
- 5) A.I. 5111 Pr. 5826—*Chapter 790*—Gives Education Dept. right to issue permit for single project to out of state architect registered in his own state.

MULTIPLE DWELLING LAW

- 6) A.I. 1869 Pr. 2996—*Chapter 42*—Amends secs. 26 and 300, relating to plans filed before December 15, 1961.
- 7) A.I. 2631 Pr. 2662—*Chapter 149*—Amends sec. 4 as to open space in front of multiple dwelling and curb level extending along lot front. *Note:* Does not affect plans filed before December 15, 1961.
- 8) A.I. 2238 Pr. 2447—*Chapter 147*—Amends sec. 102 to provide that in a multiple dwelling not exceeding 125 feet instead of 120 feet in height, every stair, fire stair and fire tower shall be at least 3 feet in clear width.
- 9) S.I. 3487 Pr. 3782—*Chapter 330*—Extends basement occupancy for another year to July 1, 1963, under certain conditions.
- 10) A.I. 4369 Pr. 5666—*Vetoed*—Would have allowed board of appeals to modify rules as to basement and cellar occupancy in accordance with plans filed before December 15, 1961.
- 11) A.I. 4887 Pr. 5181—*Vetoed*—Would have continued provision to permit variance for frame dwellings in Buffalo to July 1, 1964, instead of 1962.
- 12) S.I. 3730 Pr. 4119—*Chapter 763*

—Amends sec. 310 to permit variance or modification of frame dwellings in Buffalo to July 1, 1963, instead of 1962.

13) S.I. 1400 Pr. 2996—*Vetoed*—Would have provided for open space of 30 feet minimum, if any building placed on rear lot with multiple dwelling or dwelling placed on same lot with other building, with exceptions for plans filed prior to December 15, 1961.

14) S.I. 2661 Pr. 4600—*Chapter 578*—Amends sec. 60 to provide that door from vestibule leading to multiple dwelling from storage space shall be at least 12 instead of 20 feet distant in fireproof dwellings, and with vestibule to have minimum area of 144 instead of 288 square inches.

15) S.I. 2981 Pr. 4487—*Chapter 492*—Amends sec. 309 to empower building dept. to seize and repair slum buildings, where owner fails to do so, with rents collected to apply to cost of repairs.

16) A.I. 3430 Pr. 5441—*Chapter 604*—Amends sec. 60 to change provisions relating to open-type car parking spaces for motor vehicles in multiple dwelling as to fireproof construction and exception for space beyond exterior walls. *This is the carport bill.*

17) S.I. 2662 Pr. 4566—*Chapter 912*—Amends sec. 60 to provide that parking spaces allowed in multiple dwellings shall be designed to accommodate 2 passenger cars instead of 1 each family therein.

18) A.I. 4517 Pr. 5667—*Chapter 679*—Amends sec. 30 to provide that any permit or approval for work on multiple dwelling shall expire if no work done above foundation or cellar walls within 2 years, instead of 1 year from time of issuance and with any permit or approval issued for plans filed before December 15, 1961, which do not comply with certain provisions, to expire December 15, 1967.

19) A.I. 3921 Pr. 5571—*Chapter 900*—Amends sec. 310 to change provisions relating to power of board of appeals authorized to grant zoning multiple dwelling law provision, when variations, by authorizing it to vary difficulties or hardships occur, for dwellings erected or altered after July 1, 1958, pursuant to plans filed before December 15, 1961, as to required open spaces or minimum dimensions of yards or courts.

20) A.I. 2830 Pr. 5576—*Chapter 734*

(Continued on Page 31)

ARCHITECTS IN THE NEWS

ARCHITECTS WORK FOR BETTER COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

Since it was organized in 1894, the Brooklyn Chapter of The American Institute of Architects has sponsored an annual competition for students of Architecture. The motivating factor determining the subject matter is to cast light on methods of improving the Borough of Brooklyn economically, socially and aesthetically.

This year's competition was entitled "A Children's Museum in Brooklyn". Brooklyn's greatest recreation and cultural center is bordered by Eastern Parkway and Flatbush Avenue, and consists of Prospect Park, the Zoo, and Botanic Gardens and the Brooklyn Museum. In recent years outdoor concerts and dancing and an ice skating rink have been added. It was proposed that Children's Museum be built off Eastern Parkway in the area between the Botanic Garden Entrance and the Library, just at "The Brooklyn Museum" IRT Station, known as Mt. Prospect Park. This high ground was formerly a reservoir and commands a fine view.

The children of New York City have much less opportunity to see the workings of nature than children living in the country. It is therefore especially important that a museum devoted in part to nature should be available here. Television and movies

have accustomed children to the look of things, but a museum can do much more. Its exhibits will allow the children to touch minerals, tools and rabbits; it will enable them to press buttons to see how the earth revolves and to learn that yellow and red make orange and that pressing keys on an organ can make chords.

It may have exhibits on Fire, Caves, Stamps, or maybe Animals for Transportation, or Boy Scouting. There might be exhibits on the Sounds and Smells of Nature, Crystalline Formations or How to make a Pencil. Museums of this kind will teach and awaken the imagination of children.

The winners, all students of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, were: 1st Prize, Frank Tomaino, 2nd Prize, Stephen Jacobs, 3rd Prize, Sungkuk Kim. Honorable Mention: Shmuel Ben-Eli, Allen B. TerJesen, George Kawamura and Seymore Nussbaum.

I. Donald Weston served as Chairman of The Jury of Awards which included Chapter President Charles M. Spindler, Honorary Chairman, the Honorable Abe Stark, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, Dean Olindo Grossi, F.A.I.A., School of Architecture; Pratt Institute acting as Competition Advisor and Brooklyn Chapter members, Warren Bendixon, Carl I. Puchall (Secretary), Herbert Epstein, Joseph Levy, Jr., Irving P. Marks and Charles Spaulding.



FRANK TOMAINO RECEIVING FIRST PRIZE AWARD FROM MORRIS KETCHUM, JR., F.A.I.A., NEW YORK REGIONAL DIRECTOR, A.I.A. Others, left to right, I. Donald Weston, Chairman The Jury of Award; Dean Olindo Grossi, F.A.I.A., School of Architecture, Pratt Institute; Brooklyn Chapter President, Charles M. Spindler.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, NATIONAL A.I.A., approved a fellowship in Hospital Architecture for 1962-63 to be jointly sponsored by the American Institute of Architects and the American Hospital Association. Four fellowships of \$1500 each will be available. Universities presently offering degree courses in Architecture and in Hospital Administration include: University of California-Berkeley, Carnegie Tech, Columbia University, Cornell University, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Toronto, Washington University-St. Louis and Yale University. Architectural schools interested in promoting candidates for these scholarships should write to William H. Scheick

A.I.A., Executive Director, A.I.A., 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF THE PROFESSIONS, INC.

750 Third Avenue,
New York 17, N.Y., YU 6-5757

The New York State Association of the Professions, Inc., a new association, composed of the following professional societies: New York State Association of Architects, Dental Society of the State of New York, New York State Society of Professional Engineers, Medical Society of the State of New York, Pharmaceutical Society of the State of New York, and the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, was recently incorporated under the membership corporation law of the State of New York.

Elected officers are: President—Simeon Heller, A.I.A., Flushing; Vice Presidents—Henry I. Fineberg, M.D., New York, Leigh E. St. John, P.E., Binghamton, and John F. O'Brien, Ph.D., Rochester; Secretary—Robert E. Clark, D.V.M., Mamaroneck; and Treasurer—Percy T. Phillips, D.D.S., New York. Directors are: Simeon Heller, A.I.A. and Nathan Ginsburg, A.I.A., New York, New York State Association of Architects; Charles A. Wilkie, D.D.S., New York and Percy T. Phillips, D.D.S., New York, Dental Society of the State of New York; Leigh E. St. John, P.E., Binghamton and Anatole R. Gruher, P.E., Brooklyn, New York State Society of Professional Engineers; Henry I. Fineberg, M.D., New York and Leo E. Gibson, M.D., Syracuse, Medical Society of the State of New York; Nicholas S. Gesoalde, R.P., New York, and Daniel Deodati, R.P., New York, Pharmaceutical Society of the State of New York; Robert E. Clark, D.V.M. and Hadley C. Stephenson, D.V.M., New York State Veterinary Medical Society.

President Heller explained that the New York State Association of the Professions, was based on discussions by professional societies, who met several times during the past year and formulated the following purposes of incorporation: 1. Encouragement of participation of the learned professions in programs having for their purpose the advancement of

professional ideals and professional welfare. 2. Implementation of programs and measures designed to protect and safeguard the public and the learned professions against encroachments on professional practice by those not qualified. 3. Promotion of better understanding between and among the learned professions. 4. Promotion of a free interchange of opinion and information among its members on subjects of mutual professional interest. 5. Development of closer liaison between the leaders of the learned professions. 6. Fostering of the highest standards of professional ethics and conduct. 7. Production of educational programs designed to offer professional and pre-professional students more adequate preparation for professional life. 8. Stimulation and fostering of leadership by the learned professions in public service activities on community, state and national levels.

M. Heller stated, "An association of this kind, dedicated to all learned professions, has been needed for a long time. It has become increasingly apparent to the forward-looking leaders of the various professions in our state that each of the professions can serve the public better if its practi-

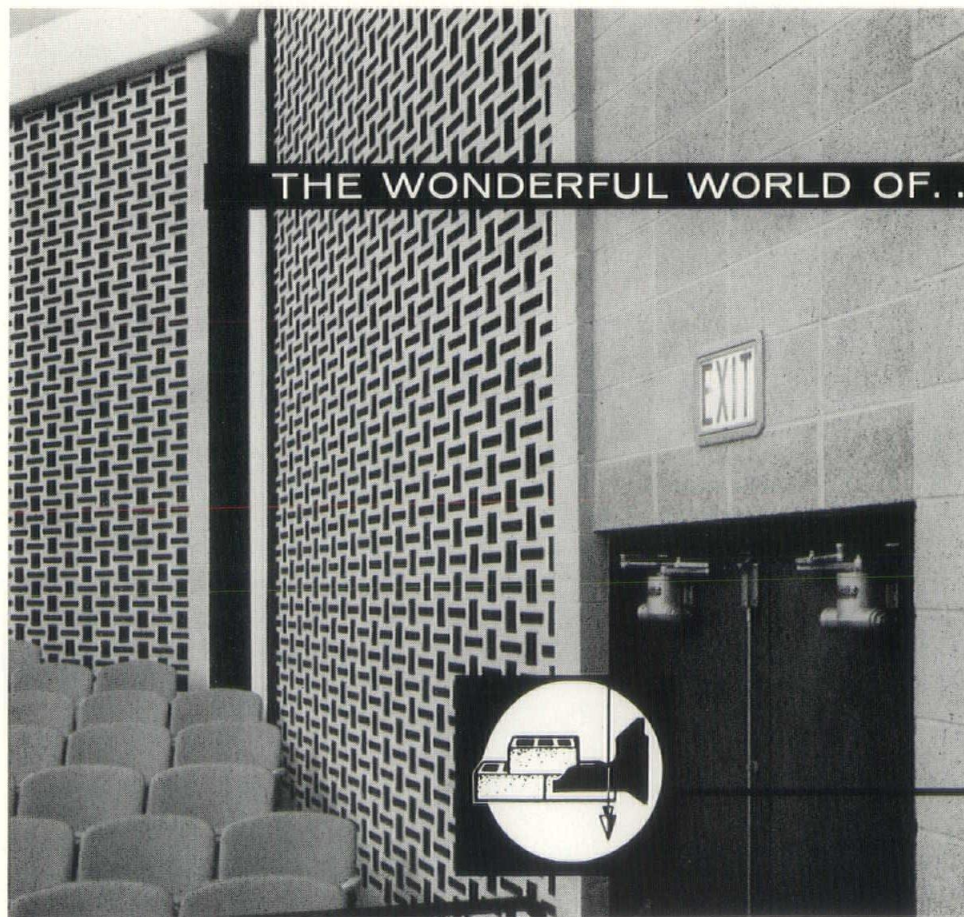
tioners and leaders are familiar with the problems and advances of other professions. All of us have seen and recognized the power and influence of organized groups. Industry and labor are represented at the bargaining table and in legislative halls of the nation by single, powerful voices. Legislators consult, and listen to, the wishes and demands of these highly organized groups. Their opinions are sought on all legislative matters. On the other hand, the professions are rarely considered, much less consulted, except in rare instances when the matter directly affects one particular profession. It is ironic that at a time when the nation is crying for brainpower, the professions, the most learned group of all, are being bypassed when decisions affecting their future are made. It is apparent to the leaders of the professional organizations which founded the New York State Association of the Professions that, although each learned profession practices a different art or science, all professional men face the same basic problems."

Mr. Heller said that a campaign for individual members will be launched in the next few weeks. By-laws of the Association provide that

any member in good standing of any of the six state member organizations will be eligible to join. He estimated that the combined groups have potential membership in excess of 100,000. Mr. Heller added that other state professional societies plan to join the Association in the near future, whereupon all individual members of these societies will qualify for membership in the New York State Association of the Professions.

ARCHITECTURAL SCHOLARSHIP NEWS

WESTCHESTER CHAPTER A.I.A. announced its 12th Annual Scholarship Award of \$1000.00 to be awarded to a graduate of a Westchester County high school or technical school who plans to continue his or her studies at an accredited university or college with a view toward a career in the profession of architecture. Name of the recipient of the Award will be announced at its Annual Scholarship Dinner in May 1962.



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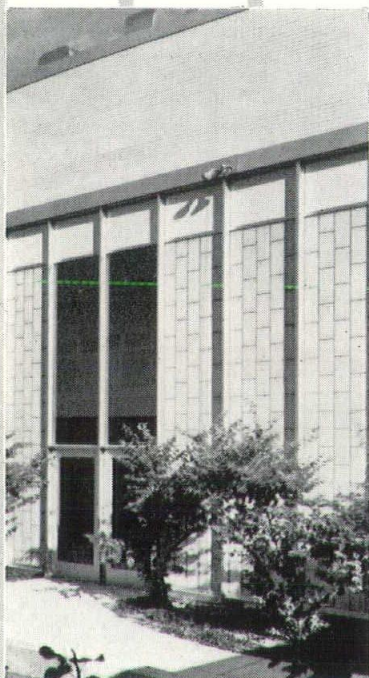
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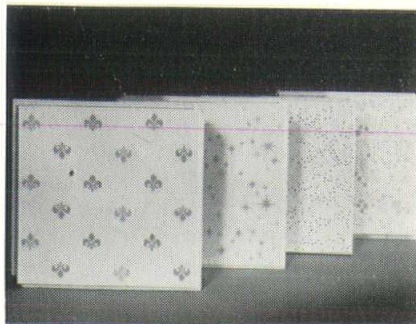
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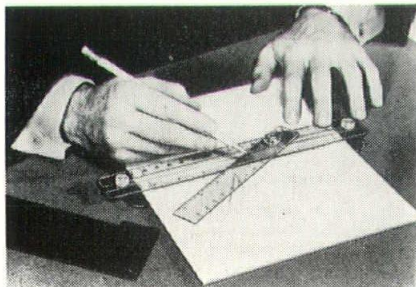
Four new additions to the Armstrong Cork Company's line of acoustical and Decorator ceiling materials have been announced. They are (l. to r.) Cavalier, Candlelight, Classic Fashiontone and Sunspray. Cavalier—an attractive fleur de lis pattern in pastel blue and gray, and Candlelight—a random star pattern in three shades of green, are both designed for use in modern or traditional interiors where sound absorption is not required.

Classic Fashiontone is an incombustible mineral acoustical tile in the popular Classic perforated pattern, combining elegant appearance with versatility and ease of installation. Sunspray—in the Company's Centennial Cushiontone line—features combination of perforations and printed floral design in yellow, beige and fresh orange, for unusual decorative effect, as well as sound conditioning.

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(Continued from Page 27)

21) S.I. 1378 Pr. 4206—*Vetoed*—Amends sec. 26 to strike out provision that when open space is in front of multiple dwelling and is above curb level and extends along lot front on street and is 5 feet or more in depth, level of open space shall be substituted for curb level.

—Amends various sections to provide that on or after December 15, 1961, instead of April 18, 1929, no multiple dwelling shall be enlarged or its lot diminished so that yard or other unoccupied areas shall be less than minimum prescribed therein. Also corrects certain reference to sec. 26 relating to height bulk and open spaces.

—Amends sec. 204 to provide that no bulkhead or stairs leading to roof, shall be required where roof of fire-proof new dwelling is pitched or sloped more than 15 degrees.

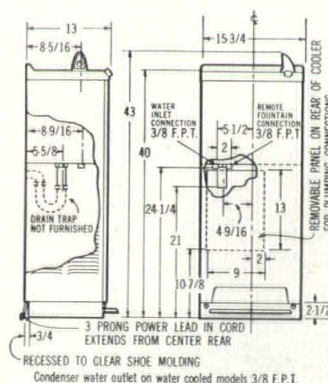
—Amends secs. 4, 202, 254, to except power-operated sliding doors from requirement that doors in elevator and dumbwaiter shafts in multiple residences must have vision panel of wire glass not exceeding 1 square foot in area.

—Amends secs. 4, 202, 254 to extend provisions requiring fire stairs and means of egress in nursing and convalescent homes, homes for aged and boarding and nursery schools, to include child caring institutions.

Amends sections 472 to provide that safety enforcement provisions shall not apply to municipality with dept., board or officer for enforcement of building laws or ordinances, which on or before Oct. 1, 1962, instead of 1961, files with industrial commissioner copy of resolution assuming responsibility.

(Continued from Page 33)

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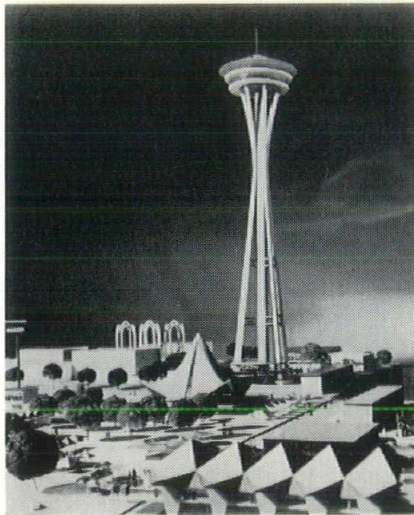
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SPACECRAFT-LIKE ELEVATORS TAKE VISITORS TO TOP OF CENTURY 21 SPACE NEEDLE

Suggesting spacecraft of the year 2000 rather than elevators of today, three specially designed elevators take visitors on a spectacular ride to the top of the 600-foot Space Needle at the Century 21 Exposition in Seattle. The elevators were installed by Otis Elevator Company, which engineered and manufactured them for John Graham and Company, New York and Seattle, architect and engineer of the tower. Howard S. Wright Construction Company of Seattle is the general contractor.



Two of the elevators are for passengers while the third may be used for passengers or service. The plan view of each of the cars resembles an ellipse flattened on one side, the rear wall of the car. Inside, the passenger cars have illuminated mural panels of textured fiberglass approximately 6 ft. by 6 ft., covering the rear wall.

Unusual engineering requirements had to be met in designing the Space Needle elevators, which operate in

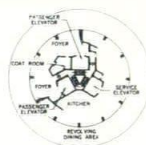
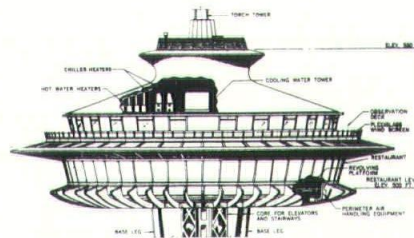
the open rather than in enclosed hoistways like conventional elevators. For year-round passenger comfort, a special ventilating system supplies pressurized fresh or heated air to the interior of the car. Walls and doors, of aluminum construction, are insulated and waterproofed. The electric door-operating mechanism, on the top of conventional elevator cars, is installed inside the top dome, while other equipment is of weatherproof construction.

NEW LUMINOUS CEILING

A two-page, four-color catalog and specification sheet on Panlam decorative luminous ceilings and wall lighting has been issued by Polyplastex United. Panlam diffuser designs are created with real leaves, fibers, metal flakes and other decorative components—even butterflies—"locked" in durable rigid vinyl. This data sheet illustrates in color eight Panlam diffuser designs that are available in both flat and formed panels. It contains specific information on sizes, thickness, light transmittance, and U.L. ratings. "Panlam Diffusers Data Sheet AIA 31-F-23" is available from Polyplastex United, Inc., 870 Springfield Road, Union, New Jersey.

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Legislative Report

(Continued from Page 31)

27) A.I. 3160 Pr. 3241—*Chapter 441*
Amends secs. 472, 473, to extend to July 1, instead of October 1, 1961, time for city, town or village to file with industrial commissioner copy of resolution for assuming responsibility for inspection of places of public assembly and compliance with requirements for safety.

TOWN, VILLAGE, MUNICIPAL LAWS

28) A.I. 1746 Pr. 1746—*Chapter 740*
Amends section 64, Town Law, to authorize Town Board if any town of 5,000 or more to appoint, by resolution, committee of citizens to act in advisory planning, construction or acquisition of capital improvements, with board permitted reasonable expenses.

29) S.I. 2319 Pr. 2422—*Vetoed*—
Amends law to provide that no ordinance, resolution or regulation adopted by city planning boards, town boards and village boards of trustees as to municipal zoning regulations, shall be deemed invalid or ineffective notwithstanding failure to furnish notice.

30) A.I. 3102 Pr. 5433—*Chapter 996*
—Amends Village Law to authorize planning board to extend time for filing and reporting of plat, showing lots with or without streets, and fixes other requirements.

31) A.I. 1198 Pr. 3320—*Vetoed*—
Amends Town Law to permit Town Boards to define street or highway improvements.

32) A.I. 952 Pr. 952—*Chapter 354*
—Amends Village Law to change provisions relative to required notice for change in zoning ordinance.

33) A.I. 3347 Pr. 5260—*Vetoed*—
Amends General City Law to require that in cities of 1 million or less, written notice of proposed change or amendment of zoning ordinance shall be mailed at least 10 days before public hearing.

Again, our thanks to all who have contributed to the success of our efforts during this session. As has been the custom in past years, the Legislative Committee will shortly begin working on a program for the 1963 session and solicits the cooperation of all constituent organizations.

RICHARD ROTH, Chairman
Respectfully submitted,

Legislative Committee
DONALD Q. FARAGHER
Co-chairman

NOTE: Please address all queries on the foregoing legislation to the offices of NYSAA, 441 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

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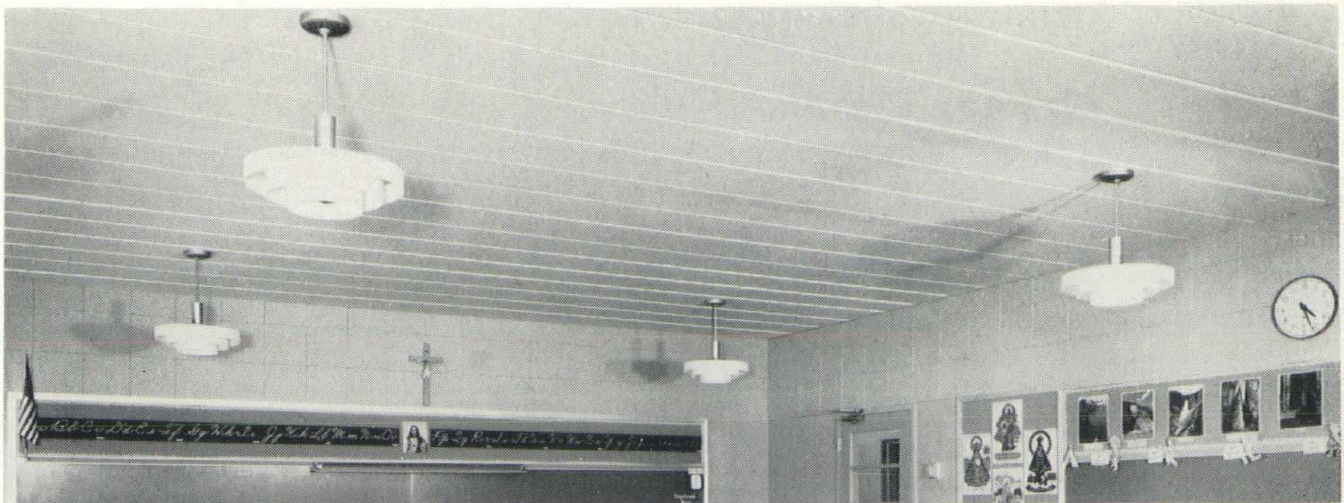


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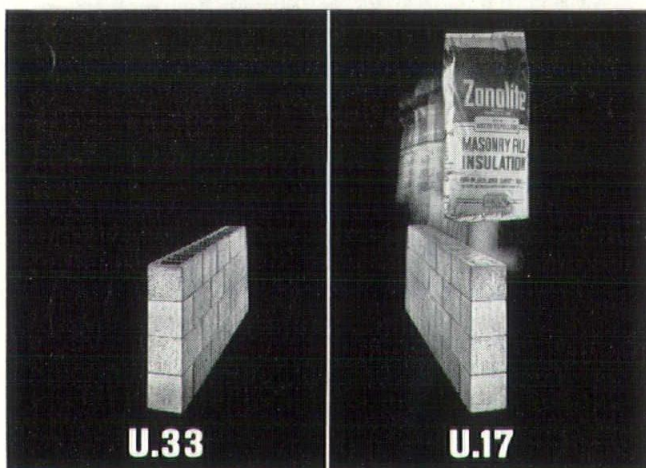
NEW AIR POLLUTION RULES FOR NEW YORK STATE

Effective April 1, 1962, rules and regulations to prevent new air pollution in New York State will go into effect. Plans and specifications must be filed for the installation of any new fuel burning equipment or incinerating device designed for the destruction of garbage or any other waste materials.

Plans do not have to be filed for such minor sources of air pollution as fuel burning equipment in homes, small apartment buildings, restaurants, and small bakeries. Exemptions are made for temporary or trial installations.

The rules apply to the entire State of New York, but do not prohibit local jurisdiction of the establishment or enforcement of local laws, ordinances or regulations, in accordance with the provisions of Title VI, Scope and Construction, Article 12-A, Public Health Law. However, the State Air Pollution Control Board intends to make available, a list of those municipal agencies whose approval it will accept.

A copy of the rules may be obtained from the New York State Air Pollution Control Board, Herman E. Hilleboe, M.D., Chairman, 84 Holland Avenue, Albany 8, N.Y.



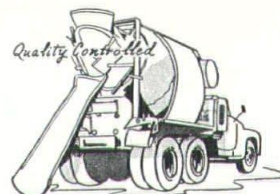
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PUBLIC RELATIONS TIPS for the architect

1. Address your submission to the City Editor of the newspaper.
2. Press releases should be short, and double spaced, using one side of the sheet only. Never use both sides of a page.
3. Always start off with the name of your firm, business address and (this is very important) your business telephone number.
4. Point out any particular architectural features of your project.
5. Spare your opinion; describe the virtues but don't praise your project. The editor is the one who will do that if he considers it praiseworthy.
6. On submission of renderings, buildings or projects, nothing smaller than an 8 x 10 glossy black and white print is acceptable.
7. Be sure that your name and address are prominently displayed on the front of each photograph located strategically so it will not be cropped when reduced to newspaper size.
8. A caption giving full information on the Architect, including his address, should be affixed to every photograph sent to an editor.
9. In addition some Architects stamp the back of the photograph "Please credit (Name of Architect, Address of Architect)." More elaborate wording has been seen, but this is entirely sufficient. Such a stamp should not substitute for the full caption, typed on a separate piece of paper and pasted or taped to the photograph.
10. Also, remember a sign displayed on your project offers daily personal publicity at a very small price. It also maintains and advances the professional standing of all Architects.

Courtesy: N. J. Society of Architects

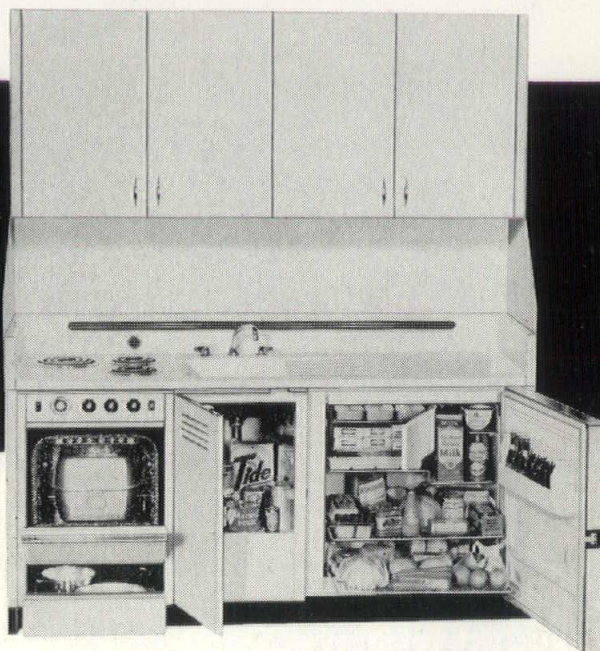
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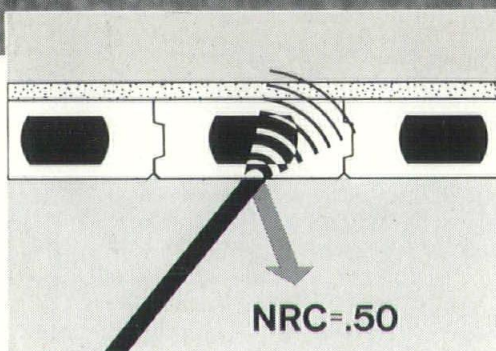
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Balanced Sound Control



Illustrated above are the effects of sound on Doxplank with concrete topping. The porous surface of the exposed Doxplank absorbs 50% of the sound, reflects the other half back in an even pattern. A sound transmission loss of approximately 50 decibels through the Doxplank eliminates noise transmission problems.

Acoustics within a room can be effectively 'balanced' using new Finished-Ceiling Doxplank. The natural, porous surface gives even sound distribution yet dampens reverberation. It provides the highest built-in coefficient of sound absorption available in long-span precast concrete floor and roof construction and is an excellent sound barrier.

Finished-Ceiling Doxplank also provides excellent thermal properties, natural finished-ceiling beauty, maximum fire resistance and a strong, lightweight concrete deck that can be installed in any season.

For full information on Doxplank, call or write your local manufacturer listed below.

Finished-Ceiling **DoxPlank**

Manufactured by

(Western N.Y.)

DOX PLANK OF NEW YORK

TEL. ROCHESTER • FAirview 8-3535
3535 UNION ST., NORTH CHILI, N. Y.

(Central & Eastern N.Y.)

MID-STATE CONCRETE PLANK

DIVISION OF COSSITT CONCRETE PRODUCTS

P.O. BOX 56, HAMILTON, N.Y.
TELEPHONE HAMILTON 420 or 799

STEEL goes up fast



Steel saves time because shop-fabricated steel frames go up fast . . . as much as 45% faster than other types of structures. Obviously, cutting construction time cuts construction costs . . . results in earlier occupancy . . . a quicker return on investment.

And today, with new higher strength properties and new design principles, structural steel offers even greater economy than ever before. Always SPECIFY STEEL.

NEW YORK STATE STEEL FABRICATORS ASSN. INC.

ALBANY, N. Y.

James McKinney & Son, Inc.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Binghamton Steel & Fabricating Co., Inc.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

August Feine & Sons Co.

Lackawanna Steel Construction Corp.
R. S. McManus Steel Construction Co.,

CORRY, PA.

Rogers Structural Steel Co., Inc.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

F. L. Heughes & Co., Inc.
Leach Steel Corp.

ROME, N. Y.

Rome Iron Mills, Inc.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

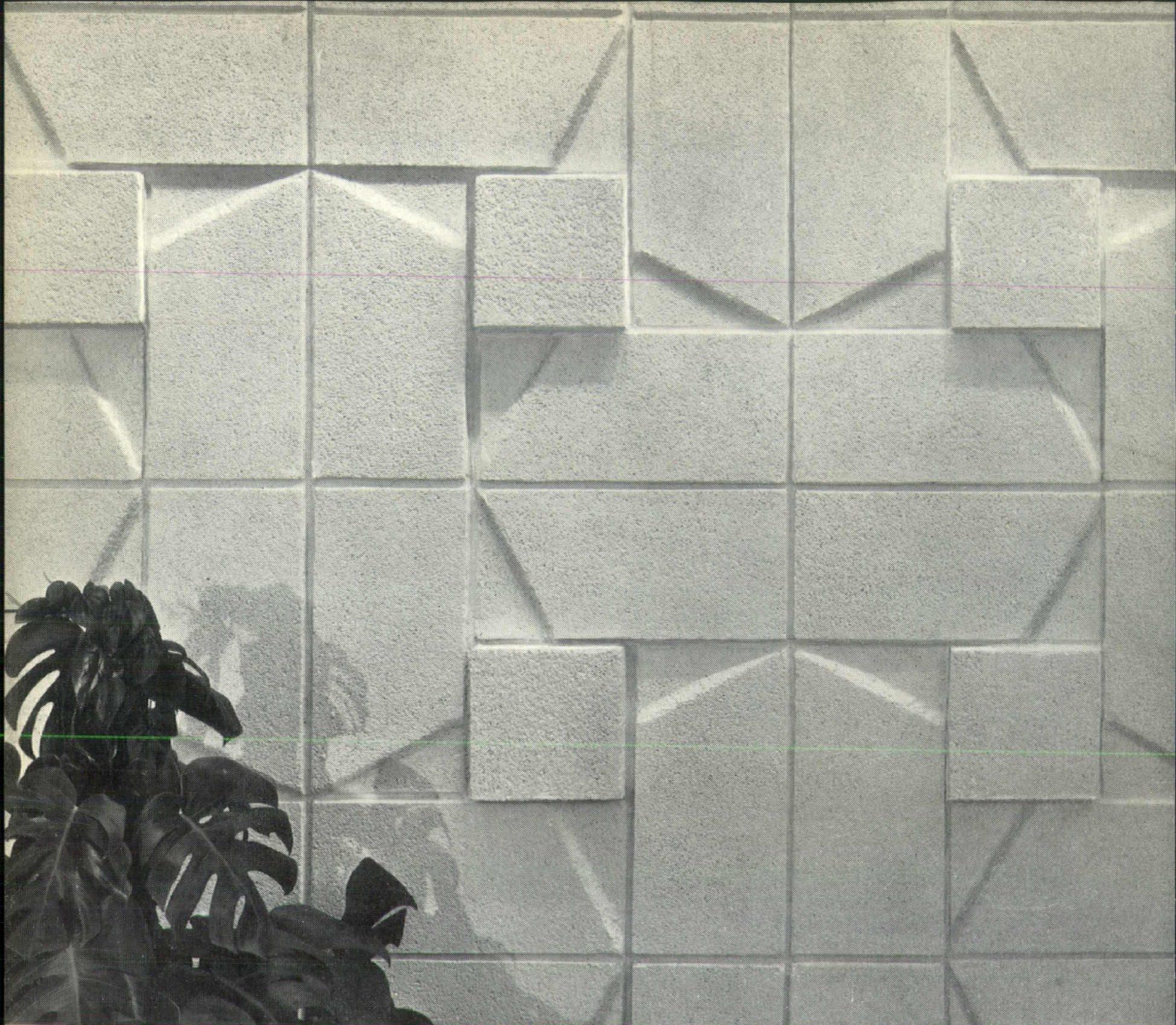
Empire Structural Steel Fabricators, Inc.
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West Side Structural Co., Inc.

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BUILD WITH BLOCK

and build for keeps

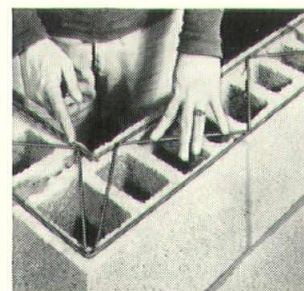
Modern concrete masonry gives full value for the building dollar with a superb combination of visual dynamics and functional stability. The beauty lasts—especially when reinforced with Dur-o-wal, the truss-designed steel rod assembly that can more than double flexural strength, outfunctions brick-header construction. For technical evidence, attach this ad to your letterhead, send to any Dur-o-wal address below.

DUR-O-WAL®

Masonry Wall Reinforcement and Rapid Control Joint

DUR-O-WAL MANUFACTURING PLANTS

- Dur-O-wal Div., Cedar Rapids Block Co., **CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.**
- Dur-O-wal Prod., Inc., Box 628, **SYRACUSE, N. Y.**
- Dur-O-wal Div., Frontier Mfg. Co., Box 49, **PHOENIX, ARIZ.**
- Dur-O-wal Prod., Inc., 4500 E. Lombard St., **BALTIMORE, MD.**
- Dur-O-wal Inc., 1678 Norwood Ave., **TOLEDO, OHIO**
- Dur-O-wal of Ill., 260 S. Highland Ave., **AURORA, ILL.**
- Dur-O-wal Prod. of Ala., Inc., Box 5446, **BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**
- Dur-O-wal of Colorado, 29th and Court St., **PUEBLO, COLO.**
- Dur-O-wal Northwest Co., 3310 Wallingford Ave., **SEATTLE, WASH.**
- Dur-O-wal of Minn., 2653 37th Ave., So., **MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**



Strength with flexibility—the two basic factors for a repair-free masonry wall are assured by these engineered companion products. Dur-o-wal reinforcement, top left, increases flexural strength 71 to 261 per cent, depending on weight Dur-o-wal, number of courses, type of mortar. The ready-made Rapid Control Joint, beneath with its neoprene compound flange flexes with the wall, keeps itself sealed tight.

